# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

*August 3, 1946*


## NEWS STAND RAIDED

AN EDITORIAL

## Nazi Repatriation Fiasco

By S. E. Shifrin

## Propaganda Warfare

By F. J. Ling

## 7,000,000 Starve In Hunan

By Ann Cottrell

## THE MARINE AMBUSH

AN EDITORIAL


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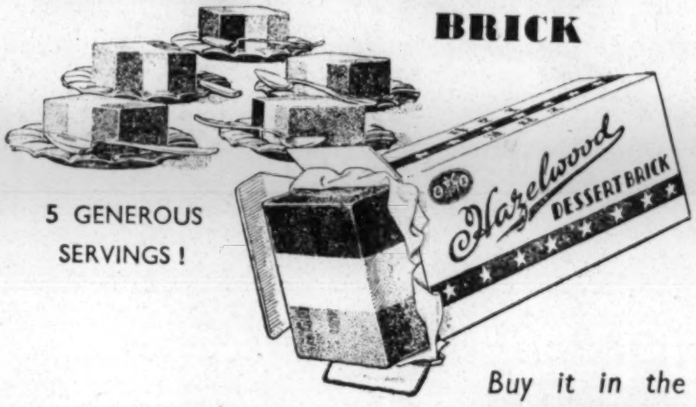


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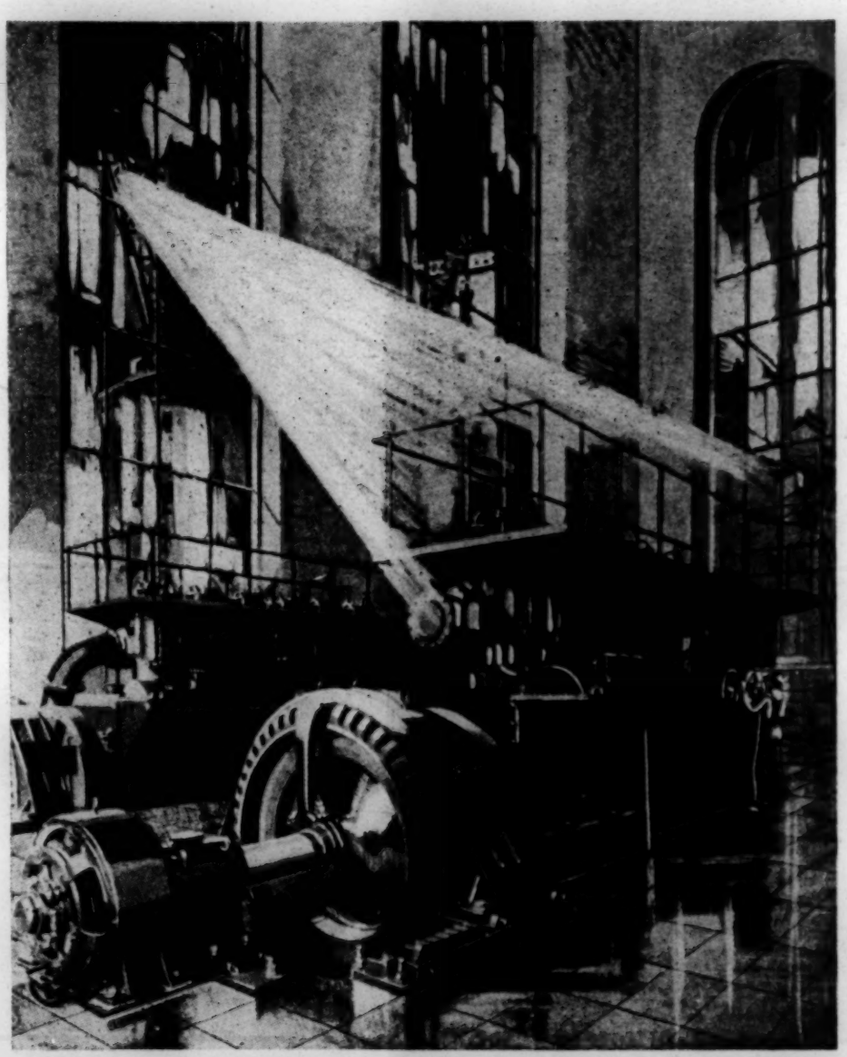

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# LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

## Wrong Side

To The Editor:

In my article "Chinese Characters Vs. Romanization," which you published recently, there were a few printing mistakes concerning two Chinese characters, which were used to illustrate the simplification of the characters.

As an example of such simplifications I used the character 剪 which, now meaning "front side," originally meant "to trim the hair in front." This accounts for the fact that the character has the element 刀 (knife) on the righthand side. The original character for "front side" was 𠂤, that is, it did not contain the element 刀 (knife) which was added only after 𠂤 had assumed the meaning of "to trim the hair in front." In the course of time, however, the Chinese used 剪 also in the sense of "front side" and 𠂤 went out of use, but in order to distinguish the two meanings of "to trim the hair in front" and "front side," for a time carried by the one character 剪, the Chinese added another knife below 剪 in the sense of "to trim the hair in front," resulting in 剪, and 剪 (with one knife) remained with the meaning of "front side." This development, which I call the "law of subsequent substitution," has happened very often during the long history of the growing of the Chinese characters. Here, as in many such cases, we can do much to simplify the Chinese writing.

In our particular case we would then in the sense of "front side" write only 𠂤 instead of 剪, whereas in the sense of "to trim the hair in front" we would write 剪 instead of 剪. Thus we would not only recover the original simplicity and logic of the Chinese characters, but also, because of the recovery of their logic, make the study of the Chinese language much more interesting and easy.

DR. ERWIN REIFLER
Professor of Sinology,
Aurora University.

Shanghai,
July 28, 1946.

## Curfew Wanted!

To The Editor:

As the powers that be have resurrected their wartime regulations to silence the Wen Wei Pao for a week, how about slapping curfew on again so that I, my family and a few thousand other unfortunate sufferers can get some sleep. What Shanghai needs today is not a week-long Anti-Noise Campaign, but a permanent one in which the police actually will do something instead of contributing to the post-midnight racket by shooting the breeze with other cops, pedicab coolies and whatnot right under one's open windows.

Action, supervised by trained officers who really have the public welfare at heart, and not press releases on what the authorities plan but don't do, is the crying need of this noisy city today. So how about prodding our good Mayor and his inefficient departmental chiefs into doing, not ballyhooing.

SLEEPLESS.

Shanghai,
July 26, 1926.

## Old Custom!

To The Editor:

Just about the time I doze off somewhat after midnight these nights, I fall victim to food hawkers who yowl their wares without being restrained by such policemen as there may be on the streets and, more often than not, by loud conversations that emanate from the lobby at the apartment building in which I reside, at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue Lafayette. Investigation on several occasions has shown that the racket has been caused by two, sometimes three, policemen who strut in to enjoy a cigarette, shoot the bull and eventually to snatch a snooze!

How in the world three policemen on duty can get together at 1 a.m. or later, is a question that might interest but certainly won't be explained to the public by our all-powerful joint Police and Garrison Chief, I'll bet.

H. C. MEI.

Shanghai,
July 25, 1446.

## The Spirit

To The Editor:

Today is the 10th "Double Seventh" anniversary since "Lukouchiao," and is also the first such anniversary since we won the war. This is a great and memorable day. We are to welcome it as the first milestone towards a brighter future.

China in the last 100 years underwent a number of the few most serious crises in her long history—from the Opium War to the Mukden Incident. In the last one it was only through the dogged will and indomitable spirit that she was saved from the verge of extinction. Thanks to the courage of the armies, the sacrifices of the people, the generous help from our Allies and the noble and wise leadership of the Generalissimo, for without them


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## Index for August 3, 1946


### Editorial Paragraphs

Gangsters Raid News Stand ..... 217
Inside Information ..... 218
Russia's "Refutations" ..... 218
The Marine Ambush ..... 219

### Special Articles

One-Third Of Tientsin Germans Repatriated ..... *By S. E. Shifrin* 220
P-51's Bomb Red Kiangsu With Leaflets ..... *By F. J. Ling* 222
Non-Partisans To Help Solve China's Problems ..... *By C. Y. W. Meng* 224
7,000,000 Starving In Hunan as Aid Late ..... *By Ann Cottrell* 226
Government's Influence Felt In Economics ..... 234

### Departments

Letters From The People ..... 211
News Of The Week ..... 228
Events In Brief ..... 232
People In The News ..... 233
Who's Who In China ..... 233
Business Footnotes ..... 235
New Books Of Interest ..... 236


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we would not even be able to see a gleam of hope or resurrection.

Ten months have passed since the victory but we are still plagued by starvation and by war. At this memorable day you find but a few cheerful faces. It is indeed a pitiful "Double Seventh."

But if we are to effectively cope with the present situation, we must first of all uphold the spirit with which we won the war—the spirit of the "Double Seventh." It gives us vigor. It is a symbol of love, honesty, advancement and harmony. Above all it won us the war with Japan. In these critical days it is the only key to peace, unity and a democratic China. Let the spirit of the "Double Seventh" be China's national soul.

KUO CHUNG-FUNG.

Chungking,
July 7, 1946.

## Peace Talks

To The Editor:

The negotiation between the Government and the Communists over the proposed establishment of a coalition Government in China has turned from long-drawn-out into standstill. In their intermittent talk, it appears that the Government has made great concessions to the Communists, yet their fundamental difference is still far from being amicably settled. Even the five star General Marshall, personal envoy of President Truman, is not capable of lifting the deadlock.

Recently the appointment of the old missionary Dr. Stuart as the United States Ambassador to China has brought a feeble light out of the dim political imbroglio in China. Peace-loving people are cherishing some new hope in the development of the protracted peace parley between the two factions.

It is viewed that lack of sincerity and mutual suspicion are being the handicap to a peaceful settlement. This settlement may yet be achieved by the formation of a coalition government with the participation of all political parties, without discrimination. The prerequisites for this are the nationalization of the army and the democratization of politics. Therefore the leaders of the Government and the Communist Party should discard their individual prejudices and uphold the general welfare of their people and their country. The outcry for the realization of the principle of People's livelihood is imperative for the alleviation of people's privations caused by internecine war. Hence, we sincerely hope that it is opportune for the Government leader to adopt decisive action for the sake of his people and his country.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai.
July 24, 1946.

## Public Park?

To The Editor:

This letter is rather severe criticism of one of the so-called councils, the Yunnan Council, which is controlled by the Kuomintang (see my letter in Review of June 29). I doubt it will be published. I do, however, think the public should like to know the facts.

Not many days ago, the Min I Jih Pao, the Kuomintang-controlled organ of the Council, reported that the Councillors are interested in turning the Yun Shui Park, which is at the center of the town and has not yet been finished, into the office of the Yunnan Council. The Meeting of Resident Councillors has passed the bill and sent a letter to Governor Lu Han asking for his permission.

All people in Kunming, even in Yunnan, are wondering why the Councillors want to occupy the park on their own

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account regardless of the people's rights. Why have they not passed a bill of punishment for the corruption of Lu Tsung-jen, (see "Scandals in Yunnan: Fraud, Embezzlement of Funds Charged to Lun's Henchman," (Page 185, Review of April 27); of L. Chien, the Director of the Yunnan Third Opium Suppression Corps; of Chang Wei Ch'ing, Special Administrative Commissioner of the Third Area, Lo's collaborator; and the assassination of Li Kung-pu and Wen I-to, both leading members of the Democratic League?

The people have long been annoyed and intimidated by the lightning unjustified raids by the Special Service Men of the Yunnan Garrison Headquarters. Sometimes, this is done right under the Councillors' noses. At 9 a.m. on July 20, the Dispensary, 162 Cheng I Road, near the Yunnan Council, surprisingly was searched. Meanwhile, Mr. T. Y. Loung, Executive Member of the Yunnan Headquarters of Kuomintang, the Commissioner of Reconstruction, was also stopped and searched in front of the Dispensary on his way to the Headquarters in a jeep. Why did the Councillors say nothing unless they are stone-blind and deaf?

The only answer I can find is that Lu Tsung-jen is both a member of the Central Kuomintang and the Director General of six banks in Yunnan. He is still an influential man. Lo Chien is the Executive Member of the Yunnan Headquarters of Kuomintang and Chang Wei-ch'ing is a big shot. Li and Wen, it is generally believed, were murdered by the Kuomintang's Special Service Men. Since all these cases have direct relation to the Kuomintang, how can these real-yes-men lift their hands against their master, the Kuomintang? This is why they are only at odds over trifles such as that dancing, being against Chinese custom and a luxury, must be probibited, etc.

What is the meaning of the word "Park?" Oxford Dictionary says: "....and devoted to public use; enclosure in town ornamentally laid out for public recreation." However, this park was built of Yunnan Taxpayers' blood and sweat. It is, of course, for the people, not for the Councillors, especially not for the Kuomintang-controlled Councillors. "The moneys collected from the people, must be used for the people." Since they're not really representatives elected by the people, the only way for them is to use the auditorium of the Yunnan Headquarters of the Kuomintang for their office, as before. I make this protest against the Councillors' bill on behalf of the Yunnan people. I do, however, believe that Lu Han, our good Governor, will not grant them their request against the people's will.

A FAITHFUL REPORTER.

Kunming, Yunnan,
July 22, 1946.

## Civil Servants

To The Editor:

It has been reported that the City Government is not going to adopt the Summer-working-hours act (starting from 1st. July) passed recently by the National Defense Council. The reason was that the newly appointed Commissioner of the Public Health Bureau had sponsored a vote against such an order during the latest City Government Regular Meeting. His reason was that the cholera situation in the city was reaching epidemic proportions, so that if the Summer-working-hours act were adopted, it would greatly restrict the work of his Bureau. Furthermore, all the work of preventive measures are usually pushed


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So the only piece of good news that has come to the financially harassed, overworked civil servants for many a blue moon, was lightly sponsored against by an over-acting, newly appointed official, and under the atmosphere of a new member who speaks the 'political' tongue (in the enigmatic Chinese phrase ('打官話'), the other Commissioners (naturally well seasoned politicians) could only let the resolution pass, and thus the act is murdered cold bloodedly!

Being the head of the Public Health Bureau, he should be conscious of the fact that human beings are not machines, to have exacted the same "horse" power under all conditions, especially under the summer conditions of Shanghai. Granted that the work of epidemic prevention can broach of no delay, but the Act doesn't suggest any delay. It only suggests to concentrate all the work in the mornings from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and if needs demand, personnel on duty in the afternoon can be instituted. The new Commissioner should be alive to the simple fact, that adequate rest is most necessary for the working human animals, if efficiency is to be desired. It is an open secret that, by and large, there has not been enough work to keep everybody busy in the city Government offices, and the Public Health Bureau is not an exception.

If that Bureau must work in the afternoon special arrangements can be made for that Bureau to take the mornings off and work from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Five hours of concentrated effort can easily excel the present diluted 10-hour work. To date, the little civil servants have been working on empty stomachs. To some of them, with nothing much to do, these ten hours mean ten hours of gnawing hunger, and smoldering brooding of the injustice of Fate. They curse, they talk, and they work with an unhappy mind. The little civil servants are not having a square deal! You cannot blame their inefficiency. They are unfortunate victims of circumstances, and they are being "human" at that! Maybe the newly—appointed Commissioner of the Public Health Bureau is not alive to these facts, or he deliberately ignores them with an apparent motive. Up till now, they have been obedient and submissive enough, even under this extreme treatment, but who knows and can guarantee that they are not rebellious at heart?

LAM ON-PONG.

Shanghai,
July 26, 1946.

## Where Is It?

To The Editor:

Some months ago we read pota in the Review and in the daily press that General Claire Chennault of Flying Tiger fame had gone to the USA to put the finishing touches to an airline that was intended to fly relief supplies to famine areas which could not be reached by other forms of transportation.

In view of the lapse of time it now seems possible that it was Washington and not Chennault that wrote finish to the scheme, doesn't it? Or can you apprise me of the true situation, whatever that may be. I may add that I am only one of many here in Lanchow who are very, very interested and—

CURIOUS.

Lanchow,
July 22, 1946.

## Murders

To The Editor:

Coinciding with General George Marshall's failure to bring about a peace settlement between the two parties, and the murders of Li Kung Pu and Wen I-to,

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Kaifeng experienced its first political assassination when Chang Yen-mao, Director of the Honan KMT Headquarters was killed in the street at 8:50 p.m. on July 23, by two soldier-uniformed cyclists while on his way to the office.

The attackers, after finishing their bloody work, firing five or six shots and finding that he was dead, leisurely rode away. Although a strict investigation was carried out and all the houses on the street were ransacked, no clue was discovered. The rickshaw puller, who was only recently hired by Chang, was arrested.

Chen Pan-lien, Chief of the Headquarters, arrived late, on account of disruption of telephone service between his home and Headquarters, announcing in tears that this was an intrigue and political assassination planned and well organized by "certain quarters" in retaliation.

Mr. Chang was a man of fair character, honest and good-humored and had no personal enemies, except opponents in another political party. Chen pointed out that Chang's death occurred very shortly after Communist Chou En-lai charged Chen Li-fu, chief of the KMT Organization Bureau, with strengthening political assassination in Shanghai.

A sum of CNC$2,000,000 was offered for the capture of the murderers by Gen. Liu Mao-en, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government and a definite date was set by which time the case must be clarified.

By the way, Mr. Chang, a native of Yenshih Ho, aged 42, had been working in the KMT for more than 20 years and was a hard-working, prominent henchman of that Party.

DUNCAN LEE.

Kaifeng,
July 24, 1946.

## Tai Li's Ghosts

To The Editor:

In your July 20 issue there appears a letter from Hu Che-wu who speaks for the Keung Sheung Yat Po, Hongkong, and who insists most definitely that his paper stands for democracy although it pays due respect to the head of a State.

Certainly the attitude of the Keung Sheung Yat Po has changed a great deal since the publication in your Review of an article by James B. Chang, Ph. D., on the Hongkong Newspaper War.

In fact, I was rather astonished one day to read in the Hongkong Keung Sheung Yat Po that it dared to publish the news that General Shao-Kee Yee was no longer on active service in the Chinese army.

It was the first piece of news that impressed me that Tai Li's ghosts no longer haunted this journal, which I loved to read so much in pre-occupation days.

Obviously, your correspondent for the Keung Sheung Yat Po intends and might have intended to make his paper as unbiased and independent as your Review.

But, did he realize that his paper was being exploited for some dreadful secret police whose function and activities meant the eventual undermining of the Hongkong authorities, the only place liberals and pro-Anglo-American elements in China nowadays can find shelter?

Since the Keung Sheung Yat Po has changed somewhat toward the democratic line I do not like to point out specifically that the paper had been serving Tai Li's purposes, or speaking his "Chinese Himmler" language, through omission and commission of news publication and editorials, when the Chinese Gestapo was terrorizing Hongkong.

With the taking over by the Blueshirts of the Wah Kiu Yat Po, there is every prospect for the Keung Sheung Yat Po to be the best circulated journal


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if and when the publishers can show the public that it is an independent paper in fact, and not in word alone.

Some one close to persons who know well the Blueshirts believes that the Keung Sheung Yat Pao had to take orders from the Blueshirts. Otherwise the Blueshirts might make capital out of the alleged visits to Isogai and Colonel Okada by Sir Robert Hotung, who is closely linked with the Keung Sheung Yat Po, during the occupation days.

That explanation is of course without basis. The other possible reason is that General Ho Sai-li, Sir Robert's son, has been too closely associated with the Blueshirts.

The Keung Sheung Yat Po does not need to fear any longer unless General Ho Sai-li's personal interests are involved. Then few who have the Chinese people's welfare at heart can be convinced that when a government is ruled by a secret police and by Reichstag Fire tactics, its spokesmen can be very impartial and independent.

Still I think the Keung Sheung Yat Po is changing its tune and will profit commercially thanks to your Review's disclosure of the evil forces that caused its weakness.

CHENG WEI.

Hongkong,
July 25, 1946.

## Time To Repent

To The Editor:

I read an article in the North-China Daily News on July 27 about the trial at Ward Road Jail of eight Japanese officers found guilty of unlawful execution of 14 American fliers shot down over Formosa. Two of them are to be hanged while the rest received prison terms of from 20 years to life.

As my residence is just behind the jail, this case is of particular interest to me, for it reminds me of the numerous atrocities committed by Japanese Imperial soldiers. I heard from a Miss Pao-Sun Cheng, a member of the People's Council at Hengyang, how a Chinese was caught by them for some insignificant offense and was immediately tied by his thumbs between two trees. His thumbs were fastened by a wire and at such a height that he could barely stand on tip-toe. In addition his torturers tied a wire stretching under the throat of the victim so that he could hardly breathe. Early next day the man died but remained tied to the trees. Miss Pao-Sun Cheng saw him in that state.

On my way to Pengkiang, near Changsha, I met a woman in an inn, who was crying her eyes out. I was told that the Japanese soldiers had buried her husband alive, for no apparent reason.

Later in Pengkiang, the Japanese were ambushed by the police and lost a colonel. They sent a detachment next day and killed all the people near the place where the skirmish occurred. In short, all the crimes of the Japanese against the Chinese people cannot be enumerated.

Now that the war is over the conquerors could do almost anything with the conquered. But see here, Japanese people, what we have done to you after your surrender. Please think it over! We have meted out justice and leniency to your war criminals who fancied that they would be answerable to no one.

If your nation wishes to be admitted to the family of nations you must all repent of your past follies and forget your fancied superiority. The whole world must live upon the basis of equality. Not the Axis-inspired New Order, but Democracy can save the world.

CHANG TIEN-FU.

Shanghai,
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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 102 Shanghai, Saturday, August 3, 1946 No. 10

# Gangsters Raid News Stand

GANGSTERS, posing as plainclothes policemen, threw a scare into local newspaper circles last Saturday morning when they descended upon one of the city's news stands and confiscated copies of the **China Weekly Review, China Daily Tribune,** and the Chinese-language magazines **Democracy** and **Chien Wen,** telling the owner of the stand that the Bureau of Social Affairs had ordered the four publications banned from street sale.

By noon it became clear that there had been some mixup, but just what had happened was not determined until late Saturday night when officials of the Social Affairs Bureau and the Ministry of Information, after exhaustive investigation, announced that the incident undoubtedly had been perpetrated by undesirable elements in the city who were deliberately attempting to stir up disorder so as to further their sinister designs.

The whole affair was doubly confusing since it followed on the heels of Police Commissioner Hsuen Tieh-wu's one week suppression of the Wen Hui Pao and came only one day after the police had read the "riot act" to news stand dealers and news agents, telling them that they must cease blocking pedestrian traffic along the sidewalks and that they must not handle publications with improper registration or which printed indecent articles or material calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of the city.

In any event it is hoped that the police will speedily apprehend the "undesirable elements" and make an example of them and the person or persons from whom they received their orders. Such arbitrary and irresponsible actions have become altogether too common and it is high time that an example was made of such culprits, whether they be ordinary secret agents or responsible persons. As long as these saboteurs of law and the public good continue to go unpunished, there will always be others inclined to try it too. Once an example is made and it is realized that pleading ignorance or that a "mistake" was made will not get the offender off, we may expect to see a bit more law and order in Shanghai.

* * *

INFORMATION Minister Peng Hsueh-pei, visiting Shanghai over the weekend, told Chinese and foreign newsmen that the Central Government was ever willing to reach an agreement to halt the civil war and to achieve a democratic-coalition government. While on the whole Peng merely reiterated Nanking's well-known theme—that the Government has done everything it can, but the recalcitrant Communists won't cooperate—he did offer some interesting figures regarding the present division of spoils between the Communists and the Kuomintang.

In Shantung, he said, eight coal mines prior to 1937 produced 8400 tons of coal daily, while five important mines in Honan produced 6000 tons of coal each day. Today, these mines are controlled by the Communists and, as far as is known, are producing only an insignificant amount of coal. Hopeh, Peng said, formerly produced 8,000,000 piculs of salt yearly, while Shantung produced 7,500,000 piculs and North Kiangsu 9,000,000 piculs. Today, he said, one third of the Hopeh salt producing area is in Communist hands, while virtually all of Shantung's and North Kiangsu's fields are Communist controlled.

In pointing out the difficulties the Central Government was facing in running various North China cities surrounded by Communists, Minister Peng emphasized more clearly than the Communists have the inherent common sense of Yenan's oft repeated statement that the Kuomintang might control the cities but the Communists would control China through the countryside. Peiping and Tientsin, with more than 1,500,000 people each, consume a total of 1,000,000 piculs of food monthly. Before the war this food

STILL NO ORIENT FOR ORIENTALS

came mainly from Hopeh. Tsingtao and Tsinan, with populations of well over 500,000 each, consume nearly 500,000 piculs of food monthly. This food came from Shantung. At the present time the Communists control the hinterland surrounding all four cities so that the food for them must be shipped from Kuomintang-controlled areas, such as Shanghai.

All in all Minister Peng painted a rather dark picture as far as Nanking was concerned. The North Kiangsu campaign, which the Review revealed last week as mostly a paper campaign to develop the public mind to a point where it would be more amenable to a full scale Kuomintang drive into this area, becomes much more understandable when considered in relation to Peng's statements.

* * *

MEANWHILE both parties continued maneuvering adroitly on the political front, with the Kuomintang letting it be known none too subtly that it considered the Communists responsible for the Kunming assassinations of three weeks ago. In any event it appeared that Nanking was working overtime to pin the blame on its political opponents as Government papers were about evenly divided in charging the Communists and the Lung Yun faction in Kunming with responsibility.

On the Communist side, Yenan dusted off the old "foreign imperialism" prop and tossed it to the press. Said Yenan, Generalissimo Chiang has granted full permission to U.S. aircraft to take aerial photographs over any part of China, except Sinkiang. The statement, based on another of the endless number of "captured" documents which both sides seem able to turn up at will, failed to mention the date of the order.

The political nature of the announcement was obvious. Such a statement released at the present moment, without any mention of date, indicates that the order is recent and further indicates to the rather substantial number of Chinese ever-ready to blame all their ills upon the foreigners that the Generalissimo has made another concession to the foreign devils. Unquestionably such an order, or a similar agreement, was reached in the early days of the war when the American Air Forces were picking targets in Occupied China and Japan and had to fly over much of China's uncharted wilderness.

## "Inside" Information

IN recent weeks we have been deluged with copies of various newsletters and other types of publications supposedly carrying the gospel to a few fortunate souls able to pay the high subscription cost these vendors of "inside" information charge for their work.

Since the end of the war several new publications of this type have sprung up, demonstrating, no doubt, the thirst of the American public for short, easily digestible information about the world in which they live. Some newsletters undoubtedly perform a useful function, especially the ones specializing in pertinent economic information for the businessman. However, some, such as "Closer-Ups" by Upton Close (formerly Joseph W. Hall, once a missionary in China), are mere political harangues supporting one side or the other in the American political arena.

This week we happened to see an item regarding China in a newsletter entitled "Human Events," edited by Felix Morely and Frank C. Hanighen. The "inside dope" on China was contained in a supplementary section written by Hanighen and labeled "Not Merely Gossip." General Marshall, we are told by Hanighen, has been a failure in China. This is because he has been "sold a bill of goods" by General Chou En-lai. It was possible, it seems, because "those who knew General Marshall when he was Chief of Staff say he was an excellent soldier, but that he never showed the slightest knowledge of political situations in the areas in which American troops were involved. At that time, he reportedly took his opinions on political matters from his close friend, Mr. Harry Hopkins, whose pro-Russian and pro-Communist bias was proverbial."

Hanighen goes on to say that while Marshall "yielded inadvisedly to the Chinese Communists on some important points, such as recognition of Communist rule in disputed areas, the framing of the Constitution, and the discouraging Manchurian situation, . . . . the current visit of their political boss, Mao Tse-tung, to Moscow should open his eyes." We wonder if Mr. Hanighen later explained to his readers that Mao Tse-tung, supposedly suffering from ill health, has all the time remained safely tucked away in Yenan and has not been to Moscow?

To anyone who has watched General Marshall patiently continue his efforts to effect a workable compromise between the Kuomintang and the Communists, it has become quite apparent that the General is a fine diplomat and, for one with so little China experience, has done a remarkable job. This is especially true when one thinks of the havoc wrought by his predecessor, the terrible-tempered Patrick J. Hurley.

While we do not know Mr. Hanighen or his politics, we would be inclined to say that as far as China is concerned he is doing a real disservice to his subscribers by supplying such inaccurate information and presumptuous views.

## Russia's "Refutations"

FOR some time we have been watching with interest the steady Russian practice of answering all foreign criticism, no matter how mild, with touchy, vigorous statements such as, "such assertions do not correspond to the facts." The foregoing type of statement, usually hailed in the Russian press, both at home and abroad, as another Soviet "refutation" of dirty capitalist lies, of course is no "refutation" at all. According to our dictionary, "refute" is "to disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof; prove to be false or erroneous."

We have let these counter "assertions" pass because often there is some question about the

original charge. That is, we often have felt that perhaps the original accusers were not in possession of all the facts. However, last week the Kremlin left itself wide open by wildly denouncing a simple, mildly critical, **documented** statement made by President Truman. The president's statement, contained in a letter, said that although the United States had royally entertained Russian newspapermen and professors, "we never get a return engagement."

A simple examination of passport and visa records for the past few years will show that while several thousands of Russians have been granted visas to enter the United States, where they are at liberty to travel, visit and live where they will, with absolutely no more interference than an American citizen encounters, the number of Americans granted permission to enter Russia during the same period numbers only a few hundreds and that they, largely, have been confined to Moscow and on the few occasions they have been allowed to leave the Russian capital, have been granted permission to visit one or two specific points only. In addition, they frequently must take "guides" along who prevent them from straying from the path and see that they reach their destination and return to home base within the specified time.

This has long been a sore point with Russia's Western Allies, who, understandably, have felt that they were being discriminated against. During the war, Russian observers were regularly granted permission to visit the various American and British fronts in Europe, but few Americans or Britons ever made it to a Russian front. The same has been true since the war ended. Moscow's excuses have been much the same as those now being advanced by Nanking, which has refused to allow foreign correspondents to visit the North Kiangsu front—it is too difficult, it is too dangerous, there is nothing to be seen, and so on ad infinitum.

## The Marine Ambush

THE Communist attack upon a U.S. Marine convoy southeast of Peiping on July 29 came as a shock to most local Americans, who had been inclined to give the Communists credit for more judgment in their political and military maneuvering.

The ambuscade itself was, from a fighting point of view, unfair and dishonorable. In wartime, such practices are followed by all armies. However, in times of peace such tactics remind us of previous surprise attacks made by some of our recent enemies.

As a political maneuver, it was a complete flop. Undoubtedly the Communists banked on American reaction being one of "bring my son home." However, it is more than likely that such irresponsible acts by irregular troops, whether proper Communists or peasant guerrillas, will lend weight to the Kuomintang assertions that the Communists are a wild bunch and not to be trusted. Further, the Communists should understand better than most people how force alone will not accomplish one's aims. This should be abundantly clear to a China which has just proved that a poorly armed nation, if determined to resist, can withstand the assault of a better armed foe for year after year.

The ambush came at a particularly unfortunate time since Yenan is at this very moment contacting foreign groups in the cities of China and assuring them that their life and property will always be completely safe in Communist China and that they can put their money into long term investments without the slightest hesitation. While many American businessmen do not approve of the U.S. policy in China and the keeping of troops here, the fact that Americans have been ambushed by Communists will destroy all the "business" propaganda put out by Yenan for the last six months. It probably will be only a matter of days before conservative and reactionary congressmen and missionaries in America begin recalling the anti-foreign atrocities of the Chinese Communists in 1927.

On July 29 the Chinese Communists did more to assure the passage of the American military assistance bill to Nanking and to secure eventual passage of the proposed loan to Nanking than any other interested group has been able to do to date.

## 25 Years Ago In Millard's Weekly Review Of The Far East

August 6, 1921.

### Whangpoo Bridge

Mr. Hans Berents, engineer, had some things to say to the Rotary Club of Shanghai the other day....upon the possibilities of the application of intelligence to the development of Shanghai....Mr. Berents advocates a bridge over the Whangpoo that will connect Shanghai with Pootung. He says the technical problem can be solved. He points out what is clear to everyone, that such a bridge would pay from the business point of view. Why has such a project never been carried out? Isn't the answer politics?

* * *

### Far Eastern Republic

Ignatius Yourin, Foreign Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, reached Peking on July 25. In a press interview, he said he had come to discuss with the Chinese government such matters as a trade agreement and the Mongolian situation. Discussion of a treaty with China was interrupted when Mr. Yourin was recalled several weeks ago to organize the Foreign Office and become its head.

## 10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

August 1, 1936.

### Awakening

The recent national awakening in China has made the Chinese in Java more Chinese than they were before. Since 1901 national schools have been established in various places in this part of the globe. There are 490 Chinese national schools throughout the Netherlands East Indies, financed solely by the Chinese in every town and village.

* * *

### Football

To the joy and satisfaction of the Chinese here, China's Olympic Football Team, which played several games throughout the Netherlands East Indies on its way to Berlin, has left this Dutch colony with an invincible record. (The team was captained by Lee Wai-tong.)

# Repatriation Of Tientsin Germans: One-Third, 177, Sent Home

By S. E. SHIFRIN

Tientsin, July 18.

THE horrors of a Lidice in Czechoslovakia—a village destroyed by the Germans as a retaliatory measure,—of the gas chambers at Natzweiler in Alsace, Auschwitz and Maidanek in Poland, Belsen in Germany, and countless other Nazi extermination centers and death camps have been spared the Chinese people. The full horror of the Nazi rule on the Continent during the war years is not yet realized by millions everywhere. It would be too much to ask for a full awareness from a people whose majority does not even know what a German looks like—much less a Nazi. The Chinese have never had to face the Germans on the battlefield and no wonder they do not feel as strongly about the Nazis as they do about the Japanese. They cannot be expected to hate the Nazis as do the Jews—6,000,000 of whom believedly were murdered in the greatest planned massacre known to history. They cannot feel towards the Germans as do the relatives of American fliers forced down and found dead, kneeling with their hands still raised up—shot by the Nazis. Nor can the hate of the Chinese people toward the Germans ever equal that of the bombed-out citizens of Warsaw, Coventry, Rotterdam, London and Leningrad.

## Germany's Role

The time has come for the Chinese people to know more about the part played by Nazi Germans on the soil of China during these eight bloody war years. Perhaps the full story of Germany's part in helping Japan will never be told. But this we do know: Germany was Japan's western partner. Germany recognized "Manchukuo", and had an Ambassador accredited to Wang Ching-wei's "government." It was German machinery—some like that installed at the Fengmen dam on the Korean border, allegedly brought during the Pacific War by German blockade-runners and even submarines and transferred aboard Japanese ships somewhere in the Indian Ocean—that enabled Japan to build up war industry plants in Manchuria. Munitions and other weapons of war turned out there were used to kill Chinese. We know of the efforts of German Ambassador Oscar Trautman to persuade China to accept a peace favorable to Japan. We know of the German military mission that obeyed Hitler's orders of recall and deserted China during its hour of need—betraying the trust of the Chinese people.

The curtain has been slightly raised on the mysterious activities of the notorious German spy ring in China, the "Bureau Ehrhardt," whose members are now awaiting trial in Shanghai. Today it is no longer a secret that the Bureau collected political, economic and military information about Free China and passed it on to the Japanese. The story of a German plot to detach Kwangsi Province from the Chungking Government has also been revealed. It was due only to the patriotism of the Kwangsi leaders that the plot failed. It is charged that a German member of the Bureau—a person trusted by the Chinese authorities—traveled to the interior and back and provided information to the Japanese facilitating the bombing of Chungking. Such were some of the "achievements" of an organ of the German High Command in China, working for that victory which most Germans in China wholeheartedly desired.

## Method Used

Now for the German repatriation from North China and especially Tientsin. This is how it seems to have operated. Various agencies of the United States Government on the spot took part in compiling a list of undesirable Germans. Sent to the State Department in Washington it was later communicated, possibly in revised form, to the appropriate organs of the Chinese Government. That the United States did not seek the expulsion of all German residents, but only those which it considered "objectionable," can be seen from the report that out of the 500-odd Germans residing here less than 250 were on the original list.

Supervising the repatriation here was a Special Commissioner sent to Tientsin to take charge of matters. Some of the exemptions were granted directly by his Ministry. Last-minute revision was done on the spot. Local Government officials have repeatedly stressed that they had nothing to do with the repatriation in general though some exemptions were granted to a few persons employed by Allied firms and to the divorced wives of Germans, belonging to other nationalities.

## Final List

Here are the statistics for the Germans who left:—

65 children
64 women
48 men

Total: 177 Germans.

Out of a total of 177 Germans finally repatriated, 48 or about 25 per cent were men. The actual number of undesirable men who were sent home was probably even smaller and nearer to 40 than 50, for 15 of the 177 volunteered to go.

One opinion of the Tientsin repatriation:—

"The Shanghai populace voiced a bitter outcry for more Germans to be repatriated. The Tientsin public also cried to see such a pathetic list of innocents." Thus Chinese columnist "Scooper" in the July 2 issue of the Ministry of Information-sponsored English-language daily "Tientsin Chronicle."

What does Tientsin say about the repatriates? Prominent among them were four out of the five Nazis who occupied official Party posts here. The rest:—rank-and-file members of the Party and former employees of Tientsin German firms. Eight Germans on the list succeeded in evading the authorities. Two of them—an accountant of an oil company and a former employee of German firm—escaped on the eve of being concentrated at the German School and repatriated the next day. One of the men is in Peiping and his whereabouts are known to the authorities, but no news is available to confirm the rumors of his arrest. The Tientsin Police are still looking for the other.

## Six "Escape"

It has now been officially revealed how W. Jannings and five other Germans on the repatriation list managed to get to Taiyuan, Shansi Province. Reportedly obtaining "huchaos" from General Yen Hsishan through an old-time German resident of Shansi, a certain Dr. Schmidt, the six are now in Shansi as technical advisers. Four of the six—including Jannings, who has been joined by his wife—are former staff men of Siemssen & Co. The fifth, a medical doctor, has variously been described as an SS-man and even as possibly a former doctor in a German concentration camp. He arrived in Tientsin from Japan during the Pacific War. In Taiyuan he is reportedly teaching at a newly-established provincial medical college.

What of Jannings? "Mr. W. Jannings, formerly manager of Siemssen & Co., has presented his collection of 420 pieces of Chinese curios of the Sung, Ming and Ching Dynasties to the Chinese Government. It will be exhibited in the National Museum," says a newspaper clipping dated April 9, 1946. But this small note fails to do full justice to Mr. Jannings, who was much more important than that. Jannings, brother of the famous German movie actor, Emil Jannings, was not only the Tientsin manager of Siemssen & Co., but also China partner of this big German concern. Some people here state that he was the personal friend of Reichsmarshal Herman Goering, now on trial for his life at Nuremberg as a war criminal. Mr. Jannings, an Old China Hand, was since 1938, and right until his departure for Taiyuan, head of the German Residents' Association—and he was *not* a Party member. Some sources even declare he was not on the original list submitted to the Chinese Government.

## Nazis Exempted

What does Tientsin say about those Germans who remained? Here is a batch of 17 Germans taken off the repatriation list. Twelve of them, according to local residents, are well-known Tientsin Nazis. Here is another German taken off the list: an engineer by profession, he was among the five Nazi office-holders arrested by the U.S. Marine Corps early last December and released about one month later on a pledge not to be active politically. The

other four Nazis have gone. He has remained, retained by the Tientsin branch of a certain Ministry as a technician. People here charge that he was Gestapo man for Tientsin.

Here are some more case histories of people taken off the list. One, a medical doctor, is a Russianized German who later became a member of the Nazi party and, it is said, has even invested sight unseen in a villa in the Ukraine! Another, a baker by trade, is an outspoken Nazi. A third specimen of Aryan superiority is a dentist and a virulent Nazi—he has also been retained as a technician.

Some Tientsinites say that they have a new pastime. They have, it seems, been rearranging names of some of the Nazi Germans taken off the list according to their business affiliations. This is what they got. Here is Melchers & Co.,—one of the China partners of which, the late Dr. R. Korff, according to newspaper accounts, was one of the master minds of German espionage in China—a business concern incorporated in U.S.A. which showed its true German origin after December 8, 1941. At least five Melchers staff men—headed by a China partner and former vice-president of the German Chamber of Commerce—were taken off the list. It is believed that none of its former employees was repatriated.

Here is another prominent German firm: Reuter, Brockelman & Co. Three of its former staffers were taken off the list, including one of the partners and the manager. Two other Germans were retained, one a partner in a casings factory, the other engaged in general export and manufacture of egg products. Another left behind is a former big noise in the local branch of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. Four Siemssen staff members are now in Taiyuan. It seems that the only large German firm which had many of its former employees repatriated was the Tientsin branch of "Defag."

German firms in North China, unlike business houses of other nations, did not deal exclusively with their own country. In fact, an authoritative estimate puts the percentage of trade done by them with other countries as high as 70 percent of the total. This means that should German business firms here be left alone, the defeat of Germany touches them very little. Their world-wide business connections are unimpaired and some German firms already have had some inquiries from their correspondents abroad—among others, from U.S. firms. It will surprise nobody if some of the most prominent German businessmen left here should start business again through Chinese firms established by their former compradores and senior employees. In fact several such cases have already been reported.

The coming trial of the members of the "Bureau Ehrhardt" may prove an eye-opener to many. One of the charges is especially interesting. It accuses German firms in North China—Siemssen and Melchers among others—of supplying funds to the Bureau Ehrhardt for continuing its operations even after Germany's surrender. This may finally convince some people in this country of the close connections that existed between German firms and German businessmen in China, on the one hand, and the Nazi Reich, on the other.

"If the real truth be known, all the Germans here—with the exception of five or six—should have been repatriated. Some of the non-Party members would have been ardent Nazis should Germany have won." This from a man who knows his Tientsin Germans. Here is what an American thinks about it: "Too little attention has been paid to the businessmen, some of whom could afford to stay outside the Nazi Party." And this is what one of the non-Nazi businessmen thinks of the charges: "Naturally, we wanted a German victory. After all we are Germans." And they tried to secure that victory, not only through trading with the Japanese during wartime, but also by sending enormous cargoes of raw materials to Germany via Siberia from September 1939 up to June 1941—helping Germany fight the Allied blockade.

Tientsinites are now saying that undoubtedly there were cases of people taken off the list that have deserved full consideration. There may have been other Nazi Germans who were indispensable as technicians. But it is equally true, they assert, that should any German ever want to start a Nazi cell in this city, the nucleus is there all ready for it. And what's more, experience seems to have shown that former Nazis are hard to re-educate politically in almost any country.


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C. D. LONGHURST,
*Vice President & Secretary*

Shanghai, July 29, 1946.

# N. Kiangsu Bombed With Leaflets; Intensive Psychological War On

By F. J. LING

Jukao, N. Kiangsu, July 20:—

SIDE by side with its military operations the Government is conducting an equally intensified but more penetrating campaign against the Communists—a psychological campaign of the kind which in World War II proved itself an effective weapon against the enemy, military and civilian alike. One of the most recent methods used was to send P-51 Mustang fighter planes over Communist-held northern Kiangsu and bomb the area—with propaganda leaflets, including "surrender passes" to the Nationalist lines. This leaflet campaign had for its ammunition alleged Communist atrocities and other unsavory stories, that would stir the "target" reader's conscience against the Communists and their system if he does not ultimately question the accuracy of such statements. This recent campaign, however, was far from being a dogmatic interpretation of the Three Peoples' Principles.

Though Western civilization was introduced to China more than a century ago, the country, especially the average farmer or the man in the street, is still predominantly influenced by the time-honored ethico-political philosophy of Confucius. This philosophy when reduced to its barest form is centered on a set of peculiarly Chinese family relationships. These relationships, emphasizing the moral as well as the filial aspects, have been the backbone of the Chinese social structure for thousands of years. It is against violations of this time-honored social order that most of alleged atrocities were based, while others unpretentiously held the Communists responsible for starting the civil war, inflation and breaching the dykes. A number of the pamphlets attempt to instill class consciousness.

## Sex Crimes In Shansi

One leaflet reported that in Shansi Province "the Communists force women to admit that each one of them has co-habited with more than one man. If a woman refuses to do so, her feet will be tied together and she is made to lie prostrate while her parents, brothers and sisters, husband or her relatives are piled on her back. One end of a rope is tied to her body, the other being fastened to a horse or an ox, which at a signal from her tormentors tows the pile along hard ground until she bleeds beyond all recognition."

The report, in the form of a telegram sent to the Central Government by the Shansi Provisional Political Council, further stated that "the same treatment is accorded those who fail to pay their debts to the Communists in their liquidation campaign after a town or district is taken. Such debts usually are grand totals of a principal of an egg or a pancake plus accumulated interest, which altogether run to as much as a few hundred thousand dollars."

"Parents are made to exchange their newly born babies with each other," the report added, "so when they grow up they will no longer be able to recognize their own parents. These immoral acts are designed to wreck the Chinese family system and to deprive the people of their sense of shame, and finally to destroy the present social structure preparatory to their ultimate aim of political domination."

## Tale Of Miss Lee

On the same leaflet is an atrocity story filed by Central News from Tsinan, Shantung, saying that a "certain Miss Lee, aged 16, of Pohsin hsien was impressed into a Communist corps of army prostitutes. After some time the girl was overcome by shame and killed herself by looping her neck to a cord strung to a tree. The Communists were furious and fastened the girl's naked corpse atop a tree so that everybody could see it. As a punishment to the girl's parents for lack of discipline they were sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. The whole countryside, however, was consumed with rage."

Another Central News story filed from Hsuchow, northern Kiangsu, was told in another leaflet. It described five kinds of torture for criminals, those being designated gold, wood, water, fire and earth. Central News said that it had been learned that "the Communists in Shantung have five different methods of torturing 'criminals.' Treatment Gold is to prick the stomach of a person with a sharp needle in a dark room. Clubbing a man's seat is Treatment Wood. Pouring hot pepper juice and water into a person's nostrils is Treatment Water. Treatment Fire is to confine a person in an earthenware jar placed over a fire burning merrily from a pile of logs. Treatment Earth is to bury a person alive. Dissatisfied with the above methods the Communists have added to their list another called Treatment Wind, that is to tie a 'criminal' to one end of a long pole to be left to die slowly in the sun, wind and rain."

## Race For Fat Jobs

The same leaflet reported that "the Communists along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway near Yiaokwantun, besides tearing up railroad tracks flood the countryside by breaching the dykes." From Tsingtao Central News was quoted as reporting that "according to informants from Lintsin the Communists install in office persons who before the Communist occupation were hoodlums and persons who could not boast of an honest occupation. The fight among these persons to become heads of a pao, chia or community is said to be keen."

One leaflet credited Central News with a story from Chungking which described the proceedings and then the agreements reached between Government representative Chang Chun and Communist representative Chou En-lai, and enumerated the salient points of the agreement on the halting of all hostilities. The leaflet added that the agreement "was reached despite great sacrifices and concessions on the part of the Government because the Government wants to bring peace and unity to the country. Unfortunately the Communists failed to keep their word and moved some 15 armies to the north and attacked the Nationalist troops sent to take over the nine northeastern provinces. This is not only a breach of faith, but also a move to infringe the sovereignty of China by seceding these provinces from the country." It also called on the people residing in these provinces and the nation to assist the Government in establishing its sovereignty over this region.

## Inflation Blamed On Reds

Specifically addressed to the people living in northern Kiangsu was a leaflet with a splash headline. It said: "The Communists are responsible for keeping countless persons away from their homes and their land because they are tearing up roads, rebelling against the Government and breaking dikes along the Grand Canal. As a result of this the country is not only ravaged by

OPEN LETTER

**親愛的蘇北皖北同胞們：**

抗戰勝利快一年了，全國人民還在過着痛苦的日子，這都是因爲共產匪竄到處破壞交通，掘毀鐵路、公路、運河堤岸，稱兵作亂，使得老百姓不能還鄉，物資不能流暢；物價高漲，人民生活痛苦萬分，全國同胞，受了共產黨的壓迫，無不忍淚含悲。希望共產羣能因政府和平統一政策的感召，停止內亂；但是共產羣狂亂成性，老百姓愈容忍，他們便越猖獗。現在我們要想安居樂業，第一要緊的工作，便是把共產匪羣趕出去，因此我們要：

（一）不供給共匪的錢糧。
（二）不替共匪當兵送死。
（三）自動組織自衛隊剿匪除奸保護自己的安全而自衛。
（四）不替共匪帶路運東西。
（五）知道共匪的消息，立刻報告中央軍。

只要我們軍民合作，同心協力，趕走共產軍，消滅共產羣，我們便能享受和平康樂的幸福生活。

*This open letter was addressed to the people of North Kiangsu and North Anhwei, held the Reds responsible for their sufferings, and called on them to assist the Government in driving the Communists from the two provinces.*

war, but also by inflation, skyhigh prices and by shortages of all kinds."

If these displaced persons "want to go back to their homes and till their land unmolested" they are told they must do the following:

1) Not supply the Communists with food or money.

2) Not fight for the Communists.

3) Not become guides of the Communists.

4) Organize into defense corps to protect themselves from the Communists.

5) Report immediately to the Government Army authorities the whereabouts of the Communists.

### "Surrender Pass"

The Surrender Pass, printed on newsprint the size of a man's palm, bears a stamp in one corner which promises that anyone in possession of the pass will be well treated upon surrendering himself to the Nationalist Army. It reads:

"Brethren Of The New Fourth Army: Almost a year has passed since V-J Day, but you still find yourselves unable to go home. Similarly thousands of others from northern Kiangsu and southern Anhwei are in the same pitiful situation, in which many are dying from hunger in gutters far away from home. In turn these people hate you for their sufferings.

"Recent fighting in the Northeast, where the Central troops easily routed the Communist forces in Szepingkai, Changchun and Harbin, show that you have lost the confidence of the people. Wang Soufang, chief of operations under General Lin Piao, surrendered himself to the Government forces in one of those battles because he saw that the Communists were fighting for a lost cause. His surrender was warmly welcomed by the authorities. He was promptly promoted to the rank of brigadier general and now is on active duty as a staff officer and is serving his country well. Brethren, this is a golden opportunity for you to come over to our lines in bands. If you do you will be given the following rewards and benefits:

1) No harm will be done to members of your family.

2) Officers and men alike will be promoted one grade.

3) Additional rewards will be given to those who surrender with their arms and equipment.

4) Free passage will be given those who wish to return to their homes."

### Full-Fledged War On

Just how effective this leaflet campaign has been no one can yet tell and the Ministry of Information has never breathed a word about it. On the whole it was a cleverly calculated campaign, choosing its subject matter well and paying particular attention to the mind and circumstance of the people at whom it was aimed, though the more educated and sophisticated might promptly brand it as being low in taste and amateurish. This, however, is only part of a vast psychological war the Government is conducting, which includes both domestic and international radio broadcasts, publications and plain soapbox speeches. The Communists, it must be remembered, also are devoting a good deal of attention to this type of bloodless warfare, inasmuch as it long has been an indispensable weapon of Communism.

The propaganda tussle reached its climax last May when General George Marshall admonished the warring parties that their unwarranted slanders and accusations only served to add fuel to the fires of civil war. There is no sign that psychological warfare in this country will be discontinued in the near future. Whether or not it is safe to assume that this type of warfare will continue long after the contending groups shall have laid down their arms, it is certainly to be hoped that it will be conducted on a healthier or on an entirely ideological plane.

SURRENDER PASS

新四軍的弟兄們：

抗戰勝利快一年了，你們不但自己不能回家，而且使皖南蘇北的同胞，流離失所，無家可歸。你們看那些餓死溝壑的屍體，飄泊無依的難民；是一幅如何悽慘的流亡圖啊！

共產黨破壞交通，使人民不能還鄉，掘毀運河的堤岸，使肥沃的土地，一片汪洋；又勒收田糧，強征壯丁，弄得人民苦不堪言，沒有一個不是泪向肚裏流的，現在皖南蘇北的民衆，無不恨你們入骨！你們如果還不覺悟，跟着新四軍跑，隨時都有被民衆殺死的危險。

最近東北的戰事，中央軍已平街到長春哈爾濱，勢如破竹，就說明你們已經失去民心，毫無力量。所以快心投向作戰科長王豫芳投誠，就是看清日共產黨已經走上了末路。國軍十分歡迎他的投誠，立即予以少將參議的官職，使他為國效力。弟兄們！你們趕快覺悟，結束投誠吧！這是最好的自新良機，請你們不要錯過了，投誠的弟兄，政府給予以下的優待：

一、保護你們家屬的安全。
二、官兵均可升一級任用。
三、帶槍來的有重賞。
四、願意回家的，發盤還鄉。

持此傳單投誠 國軍定予優待

*Surrender Passes and leaflets were showered recently by P-51's on Communist-held North Kiangsu, urging New Fourth Army troops to desert to the Nationalists.*

The United States asked Siam to withdraw its case with the United Nations filed against the French on the question of the Indo-Chinese border. This request is said to be motivated by the necessity of Franco-American solidarity in Europe against Russian demands and the avoidance of arguments between the two nations, United Press reported from Washington.

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# Non-Partisan Presents Solution For China's Political Problems

By C. Y. W. MENG*

(孟長沐)

I WAS in Chungking throughout the eight war years, and every July 4 I could observe that many Chinese felt just as jubilant as the Americans. "Meikuojen" (the American people) were most popular among the Chinese country folk in rural districts. Common talk among the Chinese on that day was of the gigantic American army and production and "America—indeed, a land of plenty."

The Chinese were full of admiration for things American. Many considered the Declaration of Independence "A beacon for all mankind," and the Statute of Liberty not just a symbol for the Americans alone, but a sign of hope for all little peoples still shackled in the chains of political tyranny.

## July This Year

In this year's July 4th celebration in Shanghai, however, I noted that many of my countrymen marked the same happy occasion but with somewhat mixed feelings of joy and worry, admiration and a great anxiety over the future—the future of Sino-American relations as well as the "World of Tomorrow: One World, Two Worlds or None." The most common talk among many Chinese on that day was no longer of the American army and production, but "What is the American policy in China today?" and "What are they (the Americans) really intending and planning to do here?"

In drawing this conclusion, I do not base my judgment on the many slogans on the walls, such as, "U.S. Army: Please Go Home." Nor have I been intoxicated by the anti-American propaganda promoted by some groups in the country. In pointing out the difference between the past and present, I do not mean that Sino-American relations are actually deteriorating. On the contrary, it occurs to me that the present occasion presents an excellent opportunity for the two peoples to make a comparative and comprehensive study of the situation, to know more of each other, and to understand each other's true mentality and sentiment. If there is any misunderstanding and doubt, which, as far as I know, does exist, let us speak out, and let us explain and remove it. It is my conviction that a great stride in Sino-American relations will be made if we really know and understand each other.

## An Elder Speaks

On the eve of July 4, I went to a dinner which was attended not by returned students but mostly old Chinese scholars and a few old-time businessmen. During the party, of course, we talked very much about the civil war and the general political situation in the country. One old man (about 65 or more, I'd guess) said *inter alia*: "What is the American policy in China today?" adding quickly that "after all, the dispute (meaning the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party) will not be settled unless American policy is decided."

I was not surprised by this question as I had heard the same inquiry many times and, on several occasions I had been asked to express my views on American policy in China. What surprised me most is that this time the question came from an old gentleman who knows nothing about politics and nothing about Americans. And what is more surprising was his view that our internal political dissension could not be settled unless Americans, first of all, make clear their stand.

The slogans on the walls do not fully express the true Chinese sentiment. The many personal and open letters from Chinese individuals and organizations addressed to General Marshall and Americans at home may tell part of the Chinese view, but do not reflect the whole Chinese sentiment. It is the opinion of some disinterested and non-partisan Chinese which we must study and note.

## Many In Suspense

Many other Chinese also are of the opinion that the present dispute is no longer a simple domestic problem. The crucial point, in their opinion, is not so much the reorganization of the armies at the ratio of "Five (nationalist) to One (Communist)" nor the withdrawal of the Communist armies from certain strategic places—which, even if put into effect, will still amount to a "divided" China. The nub is, "What is America's foreign policy?" and "What is the Chinese foreign policy?" The most candid Chinese opinion is that unless U.S. policy is decided, there is no possibility of settling the present Chinese internal political situation.

Many Chinese note with significance that with the adoption of Byrnes' "firm" policy towards the Soviet Union, the Kuomintang's attitude towards the Chinese Communist party also stiffened.

## Acheson Statement

Shortly after the announcement of the Acheson statement on China and the continuation of American Lend-Lease to China "until the last Japanese has been repatriated," coupled with a supplemental statement that "if the Communists did not like it, the United States Government would go ahead and help the nationalists," the National Government, to the surprise of many observers, suddenly decided to hold the National Assembly on November 12, 1946, only three months from now, and with the delegates elected nearly 10 years ago, *without* prior consultation or even informing the Communist and other parties. Every observer in China knows that this decision is most undesirable and unnecessary, and that it only tends to further aggravate the whole political situation, which is already complicated enough. But the popular opinion among Chinese is that unless there exist some extraneous reasons, the National Government would not have reached such a decision.

## Springboard For War

Another statement which has interested the Chinese most is a statement in which a high American military official in Washington was quoted as saying that "the number of American marines in China could not be revealed because it is a military secret." Although this statement has not been widely commented upon by Chinese editors, one hears much gossip and guesswork among the Chinese, and expressions such as "the Americans must regard our Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) as a 'springboard' from which to invade Siberia," and "for the construction of a base in China, the Americans and the Kuomintang are now helping each other."

## Stronger Pressure

Another current report among the Chinese is that the instructions which five-star General Marshall brought back to China bear evidence that the Americans have exerted stronger pressure upon the Communists to come to terms with the Kuomintang.

There are many other indications that many Chinese have been kept in suspense as to the nature of American policy in China and as to what the U.S. intends to do next. If these words came from the Communists or some "interested" persons, we could dismiss them as an "anti-American feeling." But if they come from non-partisans and elders who for generations have been the most reverent and prudent men in China, we should not wave aside these questions.

## U.S. Pressure

Whether there is any truth in any of this guesswork, only the future will tell. But that many Chinese do feel the strong American pressure is a fact.

The draft of the Chinese Company Law, for example, when it was under discussion in the Legislative Yuan, provided that "A foreign company cannot apply for registration unless it is duly registered under the laws of its own country and is carrying on business there. It will not be permitted to engage in any business or establish any branch office in China if it has not been recognized and does not hold a certificate proving the same." (See Article 292 of the draft). According to current Chinese reports, the American Embassy, then in Chungking, apparently at the insistence of American businessmen protested

**The writer of this article was the REVIEW'S correspondent in Chungking. He has never had any connection with any political party or clique in China. He is now in Shanghai.—Ed.*

and asked for a revision. Under American pressure, this whole provision was actually deleted from the official text.

## Unequal Treaties

One Chinese economist characterizes the revision as "reminiscent of the Unequal Treaties," while Dr. Ma Yin-chu, China's leading economist, deplored this American action, and said that "American merchants have now actually interfered in Chinese legislation."

To Dr. Ma, the deletion of this provision has greatly facilitated the development of "Bureaucratic Capital" in China as many corrupt Chinese officials, who have enormously enriched themselves during the war years, could now start various businesses in the name of foreign companies as the provision that "unless it is duly registered under the laws of its own country" no longer applies. Truly, since the promulgation of the Chinese Company Law in April 1946, no less than 100 foreign companies have been organized and sprung up in Shanghai alone, like bamboo shoots after a spring rain.

## Two-Way Policy

Many Chinese observers and writers are fully aware that there are two vital points in the post-war American foreign policy: To seek foreign markets, and to attain national security. There is nothing wrong about that.

In my study of American foreign relations, one passage has impressed me greatly. This passage although relating somewhat to the past still holds water today. It reads:

> "....There are only two countries which would be in a position to prevent another world war: Germany and the United States. Germany could prevent war simply by abstaining from attacking any other country. The United States, on the other hand, could achieve the same end by totally different means. She could prevent war by declaring herself ready to make war against aggressor states. If the United States were prepared to undertake a definite commitment to support victims of aggression with all her might and power, no country would dare to break the peace...." (Paul Einzig, *Economic Problems of the Next War*, London, 1939, p. 131.)

That is to say, the United States must not dream of disarmament, must not cripple her present vast military machine, but must always remain *militarily* strong and prepared.

## Not Enough

But this is only the *first* way, and this alone is not enough. *The United States must seek to save itself by saving the world.* That is the *second* way.

The first way is a *nationalist* way, and the second way is an *international* way. Both, not merely one, should constitute the basis of the post-war American foreign policy.

Under such a foreign policy, the first thing the United States should do is to revise and strengthen the present UN charter. At present,

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the veto rights of the great powers in the Security Council make the organization useless as an instrument of coercion against a major power or any of its satellites. The United States must make the Economic and Social Council work for the improvement of the present plight of the common man, the elimination of social injustices that breed hatred, and the abolition of subject or colonial peoples throughout the world. Let it be pointed out that with the independence of the Philippines, there are still no less than 530,000,000 subject people in India, Indonesia, French Indo-China, Egypt, Malaya and Burma, who are still striving for national liberty today. Help them.

### World Leadership

The United States must accept and understand that world leadership has brought it responsibilities, new in kind and new in extent, and that if it shirks these responsibilities, the United States will lose that leadership, and with it the last hope for a world of peace and progress.

So she must not err in demolishing her vast military machine, but continue with the conscription program. But the way to defend the American nation is not only through the building of naval and military bases here and there and throughout the whole Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, but more so in constructive effort and work for peace. Uncle Sam's policy in China must be based on the two-way foreign policy.

### Five-Point Policy

Turning to "What is our foreign policy," some prudent Chinese have offered the following general principles for academic discussion:

1) China should quickly put her own house in order in accordance with public opinion, and should take all possible steps to promote world order and peace.

2) China's policy towards capitalist and socialist nations is essentially a "policy friendly to all." Not only that, China must be ready to be a "bridge' to bring them together, and must work hard herself to discover the possible "mixed system," or the "U.S.-U.S.S.R. formula," economic as well as political, for the benefit of mankind.

3) China will suppress all anti-American and anti-Soviet demonstrations and anti-foreignism. In the event of any international conflict it is her avowed policy not only to avoid entanglement but to spare no effort to offer her good offices whenever her services are needed. Therefore, in the event of Anglo-American-Soviet tension, China's solemn duty is to mediate and settle the dispute in accordance with international justice, rather than to side with one or the other.

### Participation

4) China demands most strongly to participate in all important international conferences and undertakings, including the participation in the Foreign Ministers' Conference and the armed occupation of Germany and Japan. China wants to be one of the Big Powers not only in name, but in fact.

5) China will not permit herself to be divided into "spheres of influence or interest," nor tolerate the stationing of any foreign troops on her soil and gunboats in her waters, leased territory and joint ownership of her important national railways and naval bases, which she considers as a "shame" to a Big Power. Therefore, as soon as she puts her house in order, she will start negotiations with Great Britain for the return of Kowloon and Hongkong to China; she will begin negotiations with the Soviet Union for the *early* cancellation of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance *before* its expiration nearly 29 years from now. China cannot wait so long. China hopes sincerely that Great Britain and the Soviet Union will agree. China hopes Uncle Sam will help her.

### Road To Unity

In the opinion of many Chinese, the adoption of the "two-way policy" by the United States and the "five-Point Policy" by China is the *first* milestone to Chinese unity.

The *second* step is the *simultaneous* discussion of *military* and *political* problems, i.e., the reorganization of the army and the formation of a representative government, between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist party. On *military* problems, the Chinese Communists must make more concessions, must abandon the policy of force, must agree to the reorganization of their armies and the creation of one, and only one, national army, and must abolish "a state within the state." On *political* problems, the Kuomintang must make more concessions, must suppress the activities of the reactionaries and "Special Service Men," must restore freedom to the people, and must agree to form a representative government and to live up to what President Truman expects of us: "Broadening the Chungking Government to include all other political parties."

### Third Step

The *third* step is to call a multi-party and nonpartisan economic conference to discuss and work out an administrative policy with the nationalization of banks, land and heavy industries, and a social security scheme, for the national economic and social rehabilitation and reconstruction. China must not overlook the fact that to amend democracy to meet the needs is to defend democracy, while to defend democracy blindly is to make democracy more vulnerable to outside attacks; secondly, a representative government with a socialist program is a strong defense against communism, as evidenced by what is going on in Great Britain under the Labor Party.

# 7,000,000 Starving In Hunan: Aid "Too Little, Too Late"

By ANN COTTRELL

Hengyang, Hunan, July 27.

THIS is a city of the dead and dying, where sun-blacked living skeletons lie in the streets beside their glistening, empty rice bowls no longer strong enough to beg.

This is the city to which country people—weakened by a diet of weeds—are dragging themselves from their ancestral homes in a fruitless search for food. Collapsing from fatigue and hunger on arrival, they find that the poor of the city are suffering an even worse starvation. This is the city where eight makeshift refugee shelters are filled beyond capacity with the frail imitations of what were once more than 5000 hardy and proud Hunanese. Here in this bombed-out city is the greatest concentration of starving people of all China, but even so it represents only a fraction of the 7,000,000 persons in the province in need of food.

### A Grim Challenge

It is here on the eroded, red clay hillsides that gravediggers point to the remnants of what were once human beings and shout hysterically the epitaph of the dying thousands—"Not enough rice!" And it is here that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are confronted by their greatest challenge.

The white beads on the ends of the green spears rising from the soggy paddies mean life for the southern Chinese as rice is the basis of the economy. Prices of all other commodities are geared to the supply of rice. And now in southern Hunan and here in this city of 300,000 population rice has almost disappeared from the reach of the common man.

"The Japs took the rice."

"The weather was too dry."

"The Japs killed our water buffalo."

### Once "China's Rice Bowl"

These are some of the reasons starving men and women in the town and country of central China give for their empty stomachs and empty rice bowls. The Japanese who used Hunan as a major battleground during the seven years' war are largely responsible for this severest famine in the history of the province commonly known as the "Rice Bowl of China."

Seventy percent of the province—about half the size of Texas—was occupied at one time or another by the Japanese, who killed more than a half a million of Hunan's 30,000,000. Also vast areas of southern Hunan were devastated by 300,000 Japanese troops on their drive through this hilly country to neighboring Kwangsi Province. As a result existing food stocks were pillaged and large

acreages were left unplanted last year by Chinese farmers who had fled to the hills.

In addition to the unusual shortage of farm labor and the Japanese wilful slaughter of most of the indispensable water buffalo used to plough the paddies, a severe drought damaged last year's harvest. The crop in southern Hunan last year was estimated at 25 percent of prewar normal and for the province as a whole it was about 50 percent of normal.

### Troops, Troops, Troops

Thousands of Chinese Nationalist troops moving through Hunan, like all armies, travel on their stomachs. Depending too much on what this once rich province could supply, they have overtaxed the food resources of the area.

Reeling from the full impact of these various blows to the food economy, Hengyang has become China's Belsen. This comparison was made recently by a correspondent who saw the German death camp.

**Although the famine was predicted more than eight months ago, UNRRA food supplies distributed by CNRRA, under the basic agreement of the two agencies, have been too little and almost too late. Due to crippled railways and low water in the Yangtze and Siang Rivers, the transporting of supplies in any volume has been virtually impossible until recently.**

But now the railways have been repaired and the water is high enough. Shallow draft LSTs and LSMs purchased by UNRRA from the United States Navy and given to the Chinese government are now carrying flour, beans, powdered and canned milk, trucks and gasoline the 750 miles to Hunan. From the port of discharge at Changsha, the supplies are being trucked to the various towns and villages throughout the stricken province.

### Long Queues Of Hungry

The food reaches the people in a variety of ways. Here, for example, a half-pound of flour cooked into a pasty mush is given daily to those people huddled together in the eight improvised municipal shelters. Two milk stations have been set up and queues of hungry families are constantly waiting for a rice bowl of the white liquid made from UNRRA powdered milk. In two CNRRA operated orphanages, accommodating more than 1,500 children, the flour diet is supplemented by milk and vegetables.

**In an effort to stave off the migrations to the crowded towns of starving country people, CNRRA has dispatched relief teams into the rural districts. Approximately 200 teams, each composed of five or six persons, distributed flour last month to 2,000,000 persons.**

But despite the local efforts here, from 40 to 50 persons are dying daily—a death rate greater than that suffered during the forty-seven days' siege of the town by the Japanese two years ago.

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# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Communists-Marines Clash In N. China

WHILE fighting continued unabated in North Kiangsu and the Communists were said to have infiltrated through the Nationalist lines and surrounded Tsingkiang, on the north bank of the Yangtze, the center of attention was transferred to North China where four U. S. Marines were killed and several wounded of a convoy ambushed 35 miles out of Tientsin. The convoy consisted of 30 men and a number of trucks en route to Peiping when it was attacked by some 300 Chinese uniformed and in mufti.

Gen. Chou En-lai, commenting on this incident, declared that the clash resulted from the provocative actions of the Marines during the last three weeks. He declared that no major clash would develop, "depending on the American attitude."

While the Government claimed that some 3000 Communist troops staged a mutiny and surrendered to Nationalist forces at a place 40 kilometers west of Tangshan in North China, the Communists, on the other hand, claimed that the North Kiangsu campaign had cost the Government 20,000 men. Only two hsien—Jukao and Tienchang—out of 30 in that region were admitted lost by the Communists.

Gen. Chou En-lai, who spent his week between Nanking and Shanghai attending to various problems, declared that the "situation in very serious. If the civil war cannot be stopped it will spread daily until it is being fought on a national scale." Chou reiterated his protest against "rendering military assistance to one party" by the United States.

Meanwhile, the return of General George C. Marshall from Kuling to Nanking brought hopes that new proposals were being submitted for a peaceful settlement. Unconditional truce for the entire country and government reorganization through political parleys is said to be the content of the new proposal.

Against this background the Government generals Pai Chung-hsi, National Defence Minister, and Chief of Staff Chen Cheng, were preparing to head a conference of military commanders in Kuling. There were rumors, concurrently, that Gen. Chou En-lai would be invited to Kuling in the near future. Chou when asked of this, declared: "The idea has never entered my mind."

## 5 Treaties Pending

GEORGES Bidault, head of the French delegation at the Paris Peace Conference of 1946, as it is officially called, was elected temporary chairman pending election of a definite conference board. The conference, attended by representatives of 21 nations, opened on July 29 at the Palais Luxembourg. UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie was elected Guest of Honor and observer.

Five peace treaties, though drafted by the Big Four, will be discussed and approval sought. The final text of the treaties with Italy, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania will be drawn up at the close of the conference with the recommendations of the various delegations taken into account.

While this was announced and reiterated at the opening of the conference, divergent views are expected to crop up before the pacts are confirmed. Thus with Hungary, which today is in the throes of inflation, the proposal of the Four Allied Powers that Hungary pay US$300,000,000 reparations, is opposed by the United States. Of this figure US$200,000,000 is claimed by Russia and US$100,000,000 by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The United States protest is based on the plea to prevent the economic disintegration of a militarily defeated country.

The publication of the Rumanian peace treaty disclosed that the Hungaro-Rumanian frontier existing prior to January 1, 1938 is to be restored.

## Reaction In Japan

WHETHER the incident between members of the Japanese police and overseas Chinese, known as the Shibuya shooting, in which two Chinese were killed and 14 wounded, was a deliberate attack on the part of the Japanese, has not yet been ascertained. The fact that most ired the Chinese was the reaction to the shooting in the Japanese House of Representatives.

Home Minister Seiichi Omura declared: "We have absolute police power over all non-Japanese residents," and this was greeted with applause by the entire House. Similar statements by representatives attacking Formosans and Koreans were likewise well received.

The Chinese official Central Daily News, commenting, wrote: "It is the common responsibility of the United Nations to strengthen the control over Japan, especially to prevent Fascism from reviving."

On the other hand, Premier Shigeru Yoshida this week expressed his gratitude to the Chinese Government for the fair treatment accorded to Japanese residents in China. "In view of our nine years of blunders in China, we are called upon to exercise deep reflection," the Premier declared.

## Federal Palestine?

DISCUSSION of the partition of Palestine into a federation of two provinces—Arab and Jewish—was being held between Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Premier Clement Attlee, preparatory to airing the problem at the United Nations Assembly on September 23.

From London came reports that both the Arabs and the Jews are likely to reject the whole scheme, but Britain nevertheless began issuing invitations to a round table conference between American, British, Jewish and Arab representatives.

The Jewish Agency hinted that it would require admission of an additional 100,000 immigrants as a condition to its participation in the discussions.

The Arab Higher Executive already has rejected the plan. The more radical Jews likewise are expected to reject the plan. The more moderate Jewish elements are willing to consider what they term "half a pie."

Meanwhile, police in Jerusalem announced the rounding up of 376 Jewish men and women suspected of connection with terroristic activities. The arrests began shortly after the King David Hotel, the British Army's Headquarters and the Office of the Palestine Government, was blasted by terrorists. Casualties were 84 dead, 18 missing, 46 injured.

## India Protests To UN

AMONG India's numerous problems, internal and external, last week was South Africa's discrimination against 250,000 members of the Indian minority in Natal, with India protesting to the United Nations over the segregation of its nationals under the new Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

India also has recalled the Indian High Commissioner from South Africa, discontinued the Union trade agreement and blocked South Africans from staying at its best hotels.

The South African Parliament act is interpreted by some to be a purely internal affair and as having no relation to the United Nations, and outside the scope of their competence. Other observers on the contrary declared that discrimination against a national minority falls within the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

In protest against the retrenchment policy followed by the Indian Government, 40,000 clerks working on military accounts throughout the country decided to strike on August 15, to ask for cessation of the policy and reinstatement of the discharged men.

Meanwhile, the strike of 60,000 lower grade Indian postal and telegraph workers passed its twentieth day and there was still no sign of a settlement. Bombay was experiencing a most complete "paralysis of telegraphic and telecommunications."

## Second Atom Test

THE second atomic bomb—set off under water—sank the battleship Arkansas, the carrier Saratoga, a concrete yard oiler, a tank landing ship, and the medium landing ship from which the bomb was suspended—in all a less formidable array of wrecks than the one caused by the preceding above-water explosion at Bikini.

The American Congress agreed last week on the death penalty for

major offense against security, under the pending atomic energy legislation, and provided an FBI check on persons working in atomic energy development.

While fearsome experiments went on, Soviet delegate to the Security Council Andrei Gromyko rejected the American proposal for the establishment of an automous atomic development authority, saying that the UN Charter banned no specific weapon, but gave the Council full powers to deal with questions related to the preservation of peace.

The Russian delegate stressed that the powers of the atomic energy authority and the Security Council should not be weakened. He contended that the Atomic Energy Commission has been set up to assist the Security Council, but it remains for the latter to make the final decisions.

## Fighting In Philippines

SHORTLY after the inauguration of the Philippine Republic on July 4, 1946, fighting broke out between Philippine Army forces and Hukbalahap irregulars, who are said to be supporters of an agrarian reform party. Thus the first days of the new Republic were marred by the unsatisfied claims of peasants who had fought a guerrilla war against the Japanese only to witness the return of the landlords, most of whom had formerly stayed in town and taken half the produce in rent.

Their forces are estimated at 10,000 men and one of their main objections against the landlord's return to their pre-war status is that the majority of the latter "had actively collaborated with the Japanese," while the peasants harried the enemy in the field. Likewise, the peasants paid no rent during the war and are reluctant to again give up half of their produce.

## Chinese In Sumatra

THE Chinese residents of Medan, in Sumatra, have formed a Security Corps, armed by the Allies and comparative peace has returned to the town with only an occasional shooting incident between Indonesians and Chinese disturbing the situation.

During the recent campaign of violence, the mutilated and beheaded bodies of Chinese were discovered in the suburbs of Medan and Chinese-Indonesian relations were aggravated by inflammatory articles in the Indonesian papers.

Shops have closed in Medan and only an occasional fruit vendor may be seen in the streets. The majority of the Indonesian establishments have closed down and the population has moved to Siantar.

## US-Siam Trade

ECONOMIC normalcy is gradually returning to Siam and the first shipment of United States goods has already reached the country. More than US$500,000 worth of Siamese zircons, semi-precious gems, were shipped by air to the United States recently, while an American vessel which brought some 1000 tons of American goods loaded 3000 tons of Siamese rubber in return.

The major part of Siamese trade will be handled by the British. Tin, rubber, rice and other products will go through Malayan channels to boost the Empire dollar pool.

The only share of Siam's enormous rice exports touching American trade will be the part shipped to the Philippines under the UNRRA program.

## Labor Body Accuses German Manager

The Labor Association of the Chinese Aluminium Rolling Mills, Ltd., Swiss-owned firm, last weekend inserted a notice in the local papers, announcing that it had filed charges according to law demanding the prosecution of one Wur. Eiffler, whom it alleged to be the "Nazi Manager of the Chinese Aluminium Rolling Mills" and a "German fascist remnant who has escaped the law."

The labor association accused Eiffler of being a German spy during his 14 years' residence in China, and of engaging in "activities detrimental to our political, military and economic organizations."

"He has escaped punishment and is now at liberty in Shanghai," the advertisement declared.

His crimes allegedly were: broadcasting of secret information, planning offensive strategies, secretly storing arms, collaborating with the Japanese, supplying the enemy with "large amounts of resources," buying up Chinese bank-notes, and in general jeopardizing China's wartime economy.

The notice ended: "In view of the fact that the said Eiffler is extremely cunning and treacherous, and will exert all efforts in an attempt to cover up his guilty acts, we appeal to all circles to give us righteous support in the prosecution of this case."


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# What U.S. Papers Say . . .

THE China situation, which has been in the back pages of American papers for some time, came into the editorial paragraphs with Madame Sun Yat-sen's statement on the political situation last week.

* * *

## CHINA

The New York Herald Tribune, commenting on Madame Sun's statement, declared her charge that Chinese reactionaries desire to bring about a civil war deserves attention. The Tribune said it appears certain that Chinese reactionaries are determined to exterminate the Chinese Communists and believe that the United States will help them. The paper pointed out that there is no evidence that the Russians are extending aid of any kind to the Communists, and the United States "meanwhile, has suspended almost all aid to the Kuomintang Government except for the continued use of American troops to guard transportation lines."

This, the Herald Tribune declared, covered most of Madame Sun's demands. United States efforts should be used to promote a Chinese coalition government in which liberals—"Kuomintang, Democratic League and even Communists"—would predominate, all those who would be willing to cooperate for moderate reforms. If this is accomplished, Madame Sun could be proud of such a China.

The Washington Star said that it was impossible to understand how such a "distinguished and well-informed woman can have the impression that civil strife in China is attributable in part to the presence of Americans." The Star said that civil strife in this country has been raging for two decades and did not start with the arrival of Americans. The paper concluded by saying that "our policy in China is by no means designed to perpetuate the one party rule of the Kuomintang and is directed towards the very goal envisioned by Madame Sun."

The Wall Street Journal approved Madame Sun's statement that the presence of American troops in China was not "strengthening peace and order among the Chinese people." But the Journal wrote that Madame Sun's demand that "loans should be given only to a reorganized and representative government—misses the target." No Chinese Government, the paper says, should be supported by foreign loans. "Foreign loans and foreign armies can only hinder the Chinese people in giving the final answer" to their problems.

The San Francisco Chronicle declared that American public opinion is "unprepared to evaluate" the statement of Madame Sun. The paper called for a more detailed explanation on the part of the U.S. Government regarding the use of American troops and supplies in China since V-J Day.

* * *

## GERMANY

The decision of the U.S. Government to proceed with the economic unification of Germany with any or all the other occupying powers, was generally supported by American newspapers last week.

The Houston (Texas) Post, wrote: "Secretary Byrnes' announcement is a realistic first step away from appeasement diplomacy and toward practical peacemaking in Europe." There would be little hope of organizing the sort of economic unity the United States seeks, the paper thought. The Soviets have gone far toward the sovietization of their zone by confiscating capital and other means, the Post declared. They have done the same thing politically by merging the Social-Democratic and Communist parties.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch declared that while no responsible Allied official could wish to have German economy too productive the present spluttering "industrial machine is highly costly—first to the Germans, then to the Allied taxpayers, who now must help support them, and lastly to all Europe, which needs German products." Our immediate objective, the Post declared, must be the establishment of a modus vivendi and one which makes fewer demands on our patience and our resources than the present state of things. "No American would like to be party to an agreement that condemns millions of Germans to unproductive lives, to lives just a dreary inch above the starvation level."

The Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer said: "With due regard for the necessities of French security, the American thesis is that the only alternative to a united Germany is a Europe divided irrevocably by an iron curtain between Communism and Democracy." And that, we submit, would be a greater threat to world peace than the possibility that Germany might again outwit four guardians who have learned her tricks and have been made watchful by her habitual perfidy.

The New York Times declared that rejection of the United States plan for German economic unity would mean a division of Germany into rival sections, each of which would have to do its utmost to achieve self-support.

This problem is the basis for Allied cooperation in both Germany and Europe, where all the world problems meet, the Times wrote. Despite this, it has been consistently violated by Russia and ignored by France, who have pursued their own separate policies in their own occupation zones without regard to either the qualified unification agreed upon at Potsdam of the interests of the other zones and the powers occupying them."

## China Vegetable Oil Co. Handles Trade

PRIOR to the war, China exported 700,000 tons of wood oil annually, which represented 70 percent of the total world consumption. The current aspects of the vegetable oil trade have changed radically, the Shang Pao wrote last week.

From 1931 to 1938, annual exports of wood oil were considerable. In 1937 alone China exported to the United States 1,750,000,000. Present exports through Shanghai amount to no more than 8000 tons and exports through Hongkong 2000 tons, constituting no more than 10 percent of pre-war trade.

### Output Falls

Ten years ago Szechuen's production of wood oil was 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 piculs annually, but this figure dropped following the outbreak of hostilities and fell to 600,000 piculs by 1938. At present, Szechuen's output is estimated at 400,000 piculs a year.

Similarly Hunan's output of wood oil fell from the pre-war 500,000 piculs to 250,000 piculs today. Hupeh and Kwangsi output likewise has been halved. Chekiang production has dropped from 300,000 piculs to 75,000 currently.

In pre-war days China's wood oil exports were handled by British, German, Japanese and American firms, while today 90 percent of the trade is handled by the China Vegetable Oil Company, which was organized in 1936 with a capital of CNC$2,000,000. Since then this company has greatly increased its business and has opened branches throughout China.

### Costs Up 650%

The present wood oil trade is greatly hampered by the high cost of production and transportation. Immediately following the Japanese surrender wood oil prices were quoted at CNC$10,000 per picul but this has risen to CNC$75,000 while New York prices are still at US$0.38 and US$0.41 per pound. Besides, transportation costs run up to some US$60 from Szechuen to New York, including freight and handling charges. Under these circumstances it is impossible to export any appreciable quantity of oil, the paper declared.

The paper expressed the hope that since there was always a large demand for wood oil in the United States, in spite of substitutes, measures should be taken by the government to improve the situation and enable Chinese wood oil to sell on foreign markets at reasonable prices.

## Cement Business Poor

From January to June, Shanghai imported more than 500,000 bags of cement, valued at CNC$2,500,000,000. The importation of foreign cement at prices lower than that of the local product has placed the cement factories here in serious straits.

Imported cement costs CNC$5000 per bag, while local cement costs $9000.

## U.S. Paper Shortage To Ease Soon

THE development of the pulp and paper industry in the United States in the past few months indicates that the post-war shortage of newsprint will be eased in the near future.

In the first four months production climbed to 6,211,000 tons, which is considerably higher than the output for the same period in 1945. This enabled the U.S. Civilian Production Administration to announce that production controls will not be reinstated. The supply-demand relationship is expected to become normal before year's end.

### Logging Bad

Heavy snows in the bitterest winter the Pacific Northwest has ever experienced prevented logging on any large scale. This was followed by heavy drought and dangerous fire conditions and the flow of pulp to the paper mills really got underway only in May.

A waste paper collection originated and developed by school children brought a contribution of 656,000 tons in April, or more than a third of the month's total paper and paper board production, which amounted to 1,635,000 tons.

### Prices Higher

The increase in production is traceable partly to the higher prices. Prices rose by US$6.80 per ton and a further hike of 10 percent is expected soon. The industry as a whole had a hard time owing to coal and transportation strikes, but has gradually topped 1945. The year 1948 might even see increases in the export of paper, observers declare.

Total U.S. production in 1945 is estimated at 8,400,000 tons of paper and 8,900,000 tons of paper board. The largest single paper user, taking some 1,900,000 tons of the total output, is the industry which supplies the country with coarse wrapping, converting and bag paper. More than 854,000 tons went for wrapping paper. Of the paper produced in the U.S. during 1945 only nine percent was newsprint.

## U.S. Aerial Photos

A bulletin from Yenan late last week alleged that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had granted full permission to United States aircraft to take aerial photographs over any part of China, including Manchuria, but with the exception of Sinkiang.

The Yenan bulletin quoted a secret document allegedly captured by the Communists and said to have been a directive to the Liaoning Provincial Government. The bulletin expressed apprehension as to the possible motives of the American Government in such activities and questioned Generalissimo Chiang's conception of Chinese sovereignty.

A Bureau of Standards will soon be organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to standardize Chinese products and facilitate export trade. The plan is awaiting Executive and Legislative Yuan approval.

# What Chinese Papers Say . . .

CHINESE papers last week discussed the Peace Conference in Paris, Kuomintang and Communist Party relations, and international intervention in Chinese internal affairs.

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### PARIS CONFERENCE

The Paris Peace Conference is the subject of editorial comment in all Chinese papers. The Ta Kung Pao emphasized a positive policy for the Chinese delegates to take in the Conference. At the United Nations conferences held in the past, we have either made empty mediatory remarks or taken a neutral position in disputes between the Great Powers by refusing to cast any vote. In the future we should take a positive policy. We strongly support the principles of justice as emphasized by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh prior to his departure for Paris, and we sincerely hope that our government authorities will thus manifest our dignity and straightforwardness in international politics.

The Chung Yang Jih Pao hoped that a peace agreement will come from the Paris discussions. "From the large numbers of technical experts and advisers included in the various delegations, we can see that the great Powers are sincere in their desire to solve all kinds of problems including even the minor ones. We believe that even if there are some heated debates during the conference, this will not affect the birth of the peace treaties."

The Sin Wan Pao was not so optimistic, saying "there are still quite a number of difficult problems confronting the present Paris Peace Conference. These difficult problems are due, on the one hand, to the undeniable differences between the Anglo-Saxon nations and the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, to conflicts between the interests of France, Italy and Yugoslavia. China is trying her best to establish friendly relations both with Britain and the United States and Soviet Russia, so it will be easy for her to make proposals based on principles of justice and in a spirit of disinterestedness. If we can make good use of our position and make a good showing at the conference table, we shall be able, not only to help promote world peace, but also to elevate our position in the family of nations."

* * *

### KMT-CP

The Chung Hwa Shih Pao was pessimistic over the efforts of Marshall and Ambassador Stuart in bringing about peace in the country. "Judging by our past experience, such negotiations cannot achieve any success. With regard to the present fighting in North Kiangsu, although both sides have been busy rushing reinforcements to the front, yet this fighting is not aimed at solving the issue. The Communists are simply seeking to attain their political objectives by means of strong resistance, while the Kuomintang is simply trying to force the Communists to make more concessions politically by means of superior might. The outcome of this fighting will still be nothing but compromise, and the vast majority of the people in that area are the only sufferers. So why not wake up at an early date?"

* * *

### INTERVENTION

The Ta Kung Pao was afraid of international intervention in China once again when it declared editorially that "On July 22 the Moscow radio said that the 'Soviet Republic cannot be indifferent to America's policy in China." During the past few days, the spokesman of the U.S. Government has time and again explained U.S. policy in China. It looks as if the situation in China will give rise to international intenvention.

"The Moscow Radio has been most outspoken, saying the 'Soviet public is unanimously of the opinion that it is high time to proceed to the practical realization of all decisions of the Moscow conference of foreign ministers on China." The fact that the Big Three Foreign Ministers Conference held at Moscow reached any decisions on China is a disgrace to China. But so far as the binding force of these decisions is concerned, Soviet Russia has already announced that Soviet forces have withdrawn from the Northeast, while U.S. forces still remain in this country. It is, therefore, quite logical that Moscow should have expressed dissatisfaction with the United States. Moreover, since the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference decided that China should be asked to reorganize her Government and to stop the civil war and since the civil war in China has not yet ceased, it is not impossible that there will be another Foreign Ministers Conference or a conference of a similar nature to discuss the Chinese problem or even to intervene in same. We feel that the large amount of comment on the Chinese problem in the different foreign countries during the past week marks the beginning of international intervention in Chinese affairs.

"The greatest mistake is to think that the third World War will soon break out. Although there are differences between the USA and the USSR on certain problems, yet we would like to remind those who hope for such a war that the Third World War is still far off. As there is no war in the world at present, it would not be worthwhile for us to create war. It especially would not be worthwhile for us to be so stupid as to become a second Spain. Let us stop waging civil war as soon as possible. Once international intervention actually comes, conditions in this country will become even worse."

# EVENTS IN BRIEF

The plan to abolish rickshas in Shanghai has been echoed in Tientsin, where the city authorities announced a similar plan to eliminate the profession in two years. Four municipal government organs are preparing the necessary arrangements for the gradual disappearance of the 11,000 rickshas from the northern city's streets.

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UNRRA authorities have decided to lift the ban on shipments of relief supplies to China, which was ordered by Director-General Fiorello LaGuardia following a protest of UNRRA employees here charging the Chinese government with maldistribution and misuse of relief supplies.

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The Ministry of Economics has published a new regulation whereby foreign visits of commercial and industrial Chinese are confined to a specified time limit. The time may be extended in special cases. The limitation, however, does not apply to firms having branches in foreign countries.

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The Chinese Government has notified the Philippine Government that it was ready to take over the Shinagunto Islands (a group of 13 islands 200 miles from Palawan and 1300 from Hainan), as they originally belonged to Formosa, which China recovered from the Japanese after the war.

* * *

A sea-going vessel, traveling along the Dvina and Sukhona rivers, Kuban Lake, Sheksha Canal, Rybinsk Sea and the recently completed Moscow-Volga canal arrived in Moscow, for the first time in history, last week. The vessel will sail to Astrakhan and then to Baku on the Caspian, thus opening a new route from the Baltic to the Caspian Seas.

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The Department of Agriculture reports that shipment of 3,750,000 bushels of grains to hunger areas throughout the world is scheduled for August. There is every indication that 25,000,000 bushels will be exported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

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The U.S. Congress has virtually abandoned any hope of acting on the Military Aid to China Bill at the present session. The Chairman of the House Rules Committee Adolph Sabath declared that he sees no action on the part of the House before adjournment.

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All French postal services, except those for the 21-nation peace conference in Paris, were held up for 10 hours this week as an estimated 140,000 Post Office employees staged a strike for a 25 percent wage increase.

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Fifty-four local radio stations are to close down owing to refusal of the Ministry of Communications to issue them licenses to operate. Only six local broadcasting stations will be allowed to function under the Telecommunications Bureau.

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The Senate completed legislative action last week on the Fullbright Bill authorizing the State Department to dispose of surplus property located abroad and to use the currency or credits so acquired to finance an exchange of students between the United States and foreign countries.

Plans are under draft by the Public Health Bureau to convert municipal school and amusement houses into hospitals to accommodate the increasing number of cholera patients, victims of the epidemic now raging in the city.

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The repatriation of Chinese citizens residing in Germany will begin this week under the auspices of UNRRA. Repatriates will sail for home via Bremen, the Agence France-Presse reported.

* * *

The Chinese National Aviation Corporation and the Central Air Transport Corporation have been granted permission by the Executive Yuan to hike their fares by more than 150 per cent. The fares for the major lines from Shanghai will be: CNC$45,000 to Nanking; CNC$225,000 to Peiping; CNC$255,000 to Chungking; and CNC$290,000 to Lanchow, the China Press reported.

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Two high officers were arrested and large quantities of smuggled goods seized by the authorities from aboard the eight warships presented to the Chinese Government by the United States, the Wen Hui Pao reported. The warships were said to have brought four Lincoln cars, and every officer and rating on the ships had a considerable number of cases of smuggled goods, including fountain pens, cigarettes, cosmetics, watches and others, the paper wrote.

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Following accusations hurled at Secretary-General of the City Government T. K. Ho, that he had collaborated with the Japanese, Supervisor for the Control Yuan Cheng Tsang-po, will "closely investigate" Ho's activities during his work with the former Shanghai Municipal Council, the China Press reported.

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The editor of the Chiu Kuo Jih Pao, pro-government newspaper, was warned by Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei, for "undue editorial attacks against the Soviet government, and wild speculation, which the government considers as exceeding the limit of freedom of speech."

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The Chinese Communist Party does not recognize the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace conference as representing the whole of China, but as being merely a Kuomintang delegation, a Communist spokesman declared in Nanking this week, according to an Agence France-Presse report.

## Exchange Students To Go Abroad

OUT of a few thousand candidates, 190 students will be chosen by the Government to study in 12 foreign countries under a cultural exchange scheme. Eligibility examinations were conducted in Shanghai, Nanking, Chungking, Peiping, Kunming, Sian, Wuhan and Canton.

The candidates, all government, private university or technical college graduates, last month registered for the exams which began July 21.

The students will be financed by the government or through international agreements and benefits, for two years of study abroad. The period may be extended to three years if necessary.

Of the 190 students 50 are to go to France; their living and tuition expenses will be paid by the French Government under the student exchange plan. Forty students will be sent to Britain.

Upon graduation, students are required to contact the Ministry of Education and if necessary enter government employ.

## New Anti-Red Body Formed In U.S.

A NEW committee formed in New York under the name of "American China Policy Association" filed a letter with Secretary of State James Byrnes last week, opposing U.S. "military aid to the Chinese Communists and their integration with the Chinese Nationalist Army." The group, headed by several former missionaries, declared that Madame Sun Yat-sen was a puppet of the Soviet Union.

The next day 27 members of the Union of China War Veterans, comprising former American servicemen, picketed a restaurant in New York where a reception was being held for General Ho Ying-chin, former Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army.

The veterans carried banners characterizing Ho Ying-chin as a warmonger and demanded withdrawal of U.S. forces from China. They likewise protested Ho's appointment to the Military Staff of UN.

The Egyptian draft of the new treaty with Britain provides for coordination of defense measures in case of aggression against Egypt and in certain circumstances against Britain, Reuter reported this week. A joint defense body will be set up.

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# Who's Who in China

DR. T. V. SOONG, government official; native of Kwangtung, born in Shanghai 1894; received his early education at St. John's University, Shanghai, following which he went to the United States and entered Harvard University, graduating in 1915 with B.A. degree; he then entered Columbia University where he took post-graduate work, at the same time serving on the staff of several leading New York banking houses; upon returning to China in 1917 he joined the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Works, Ltd., as secretary of the company; went to Canton at the time of the organization of the Nationalist Government and served as Director of the Department of Commerce, and subsequently organizer and General Manager of the Central Bank; in 1926 he was made Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung, and later appointed Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, and financed the drive of the Canton Nationalist forces into the Yangtze Valley and ultimately into North China; in the spring of 1928, he retired from the Nationalist Government during the split between the Hankow and Nanking factions of the Kuomintang Party, and came to Shanghai. In the fall of 1928 he joined the Nanking Government as Minister of Finance and vice-president of the Executive Yuan; became Chairman of the National Flood Relief Association, which rebuilt the Yangtze dykes and gave relief to the sufferers, for which task a sum of $80,000,000 was expended most efficiently; in December, 1931, he resigned with the fall of the Cabinet, rejoining the Government in the same offices in the following month when the Japanese troops attacked Shanghai; from June 1932 till 1933, he became acting president of the Executive Yuan; he proceeded to Europe and America as China's chief delegate at the World Economic Conference at London, 1933 and concluded a commodity loan of U.S.$50,000,000 with the U.S. Government; shortly after his return to China he resigned all offices, except as a member of the National Economic Council; he is known as the great reformer of modern government finance, being credited with working out tariff autonomy for China, abolition of likin, and the removal of various taels as units in Chinese currency, which made the dollar the sole standard of Chinese currency; he modernized and consolidated the various departments of taxation, and for the first time in modern Chinese history he actually succeeded in balancing the government budget, during the year 1933, without recourse to loans; chairman, Board of Directors, Bank of China, 1935-43; acting chairman, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1938; Personal Representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with President Roosevelt, 1940-42; minister for Foreign Affairs, 1942-44; member, Standing Committee, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee since 1942; president, Executive Yuan since December 1944; chairman, Supreme National Economic Council, since 1945; address: Executive Yuan, Nanking.

**Dr. T. V. Soong**
**(Sung Tse-wen)**

(宋子文)

# PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN last week signed the third Deficiency Appropriation Bill, totaling US$2,652,860,866, which includes the last instalment of the United States' financial contribution to UNRRA, thus completing U.S. commitments in full to the relief agency.

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DR. TSOU PING-WEN, who represented China at the UN Agricultural Conference, has returned to Shanghai with the agricultural and technical experts who accompanied him on the mission.

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DR. HENG-CHI TAO, world famous educator and outstanding leader of the Democratic League, died last week of a stroke of apoplexy. He was a faithful follower of Dr. John Dewey in the popularization of education based on the famous "learning by doing" method.

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DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, Ambassador to the United States, declared that a majority of the Chinese people "are very grateful" for the presence of American troops in China and "I cannot undertand demands for their removal." He said that the great bulk of the people understood that "they are there for a specific purpose—to disarm the Japanese and to repatriate them."

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ROBERT H. JACKSON, Chief U.S. Prosecutor, last week demanded a verdict of "guilty" for Hermann Goering, Rudolph Hess, Joachim v. Ribbentrop, Alfred Rosenberg and the 20 remaining top Nazi war criminals on trial in Nuremberg, in a 20,000-word summation of the prosecution.

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VICE ADMIRAL W. H. P. BLANDY, atomic test task force commander, declared that the two tests have clearly demonstrated that the atom bomb is sure death to ships of any caliber within a half-mile radius of the blast, and would probably kill all personnel manning the vessels.

* * *

GOVERNOR LIU MOU-EN of Honan has issued an order to General Liu I-chou, vice-commander of the provincial Peace Preservation Corps, instructing him to investigate the recent murder of Chang Tan-mou, Chief Secretary of the Honan Kuomintang Headquarters, and apprehend the culprits.

* * *

ISMET INONU, President of Turkey, issued a proclamation last week following the conclusion of the elections in Turkey, declaring that "the first duty of all Turks is to forgive each other for the harsh language used during the electoral period and to start an era of tranquility and labor."

L. K. KENTWELL, puppet member of the Legislative Yuan, received a commuted sentence of two and one-half years' imprisonment, with civil rights suspended for a period of two years, at the High Court last week. Kentwell was originally sentenced to seven years by the same court, and appealed.

* * *

JOSE LAUREL, puppet president of the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, and three colleagues last week were taken by plane from Japan to face treason trials in the People's Court in Manila. With the ex-puppet was Jose Laurel III, who will face court-martial as an officer of the Philippine Army before the occupation.

* * *

DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART, 70-year-old U.S. Ambassador to China, overtaxed by an extremely uncomfortable trip up the mountain to Kuling, is reported to be ill possibly with malaria or influenza. The American Ambassador had to cancel engagements with the Generalissimo.

* * *

SUMNER WELLES, former U.S. Under-Secretary of State, declared last week that Moscow has advised the Chinese Communist leaders "to refuse to agree to equitable and constructive solutions to their dispute with the Government," apparently because of increasing tension between Russia and the United States.

* * *

MAJ. GEN. GLEN E. EDGERTON, formely asistant administrator of the War Assets Administration, has been appointed director of the UNRRA China office to replace Benjamin Kizer, who resigned recently.

* * *

SUN CHUNG-YUAN, important member of the Peiping Headquarters of the Democratic League and well-known industrialist, who was "kidnaped" on July 18 by two unknown assailants, now is reported to be in "government protective custody, at his own initiative," a United Press dispatch from Peiping states.

* * *

GEN. LUNG YUN, chairman of the Military Advisory Board, has issued a statement denying published reports implicating his third son, Lung Tsun-tseng, in the recent assassination of Prof. Li Kung-pu and Prof. Wen Yi-to.


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# Government Measures Felt In Economic Situation

SHANGHAI's business conditions are deteriorating, but Shanghai's economic condition in general has definitely been improved. Businessmen have found it more and more difficult to do business recently because of continued civil war, continued inflation, lack of communication facilities for transportation of goods, keen competition offered by cheap imported goods, high cost of labor, and irregular and dishonest practices everywhere.

However, slowly and surely, one can see the growing influence of the government in stabilizing commodity prices. Not only has speculation become more and more difficult, it has become utterly unprofitable. As a matter of fact, a majority have so burned their figures in speculation they will keep out of the get-rich-quick racket for a long time. As to hoarding of commodities, it also has become unwise as recent price increases have not been sufficient even to pay current high interest rates.

## Strife Big Factor

However, the government influence has not yet reached that stage to cause a drastic slump of commodity prices because the people generally still have no confidence in **fapi** as they reason that inflation cannot be stopped while military operations continue in the country. This is a fact, a fact which has been directly or indirectly admitted by Dr. T. V. Soong and other high government officials when they promised improved conditions if "civil war comes to an end."

People still hoard what little gold they have. They refuse to sell their gold holdings and deposit their money in the banks. However, recent figures show that the savings deposits in all the Chinese banks have increased, according to statistics compiled by the Central Bank of China, from $111,970,134,222 in March to $197,097,386,368 in May. Deposits in Chinese banks here alone increased from $55,329,857,264 in March to $100,421,542,411 at the end of June. The deposits in Shanghai were almost doubled during the four month period, showing that businessmen are not hoarding gold and commodities as much as before, although the **fapi** issue was greatly increased during the period.

## Underground Banks Fold

The so-called "underground banks," which were organized loosely by people with a little capital and which engaged solely in granting loans to speculators without security at high interest rates, made large sums of profits in the early months of this year. But in recent months, they not only have found it difficult to lend out money (because there are fewer speculators), but they have lost heavily. One report says that these "underground banks" in Shanghai lost $5,000,000,000 in June during the bond crash as many speculators found it impossible to return the money which they borrowed. As a result many of these "underground banks" have closed down. The Government also has taken action to stop any commercial firm or any private individual lending out money in an attempt to stamp out the practice of lending money at high interest rates. The closure of these "banks" also will help to eliminate speculative activities. The interest rate in the black market now has dropped to 10 or 12 percent per month as compared with 25 or 30 percent a few weeks ago.

## Rice Outlook Better

Reports of good autumn harvest prospects in Szechuen, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Chekiang are good news. Good harvests will help to stabilize the price of rice and thus help to stabilize commodity prices in general. It is interesting to note that the City Government of Shanghai as well as the National Government in Nanking are considering the control of commodity prices so as to make it easier for the people to secure a livelihood. With the activities of the government controlled enterprises, including the China Textile Development Company, the Taiwan Sugar Company, the China Vegetable Oil Company and others improved and expanded, it is possible that the problems of supply of textiles, sugar, oil and other necessities can be solved, all contributing to the stabilization of commodity prices in this country.

**However, the government's efforts are obstructed by many of the government's own activities. While news of good crops are received with joy by the people, everyone is worried about the collection of farm tax in kind, which is to be started from August 1, meaning the payment of 6,200,000 piculs of rice by Hunan farmers, 10,000,000 piculs by Szechuen farmers, 3,800,000 piculs by Honan farmers, 5,900,000 piculs by Kiangsi farmers, 4,500,000 piculs by Kwangtung farmers and 6,400,000 piculs by Chekiang farmers.**

## Protests Vain

Protests are reported everywhere against this measure of the government to collect so much rice from the farmers. Appeals and petitions are streaming into Nanking. But the decision has been upheld. Reports from Pootung state that farmers there are not interested in cultivating their land. A farmer has to pay $130,000 for the cultivation of one mow of land, including $108,000 as wages for farm laborers and $22,000 for fertilizers. However, one mow of land can produce only two and a half piculs of grain or two piculs of polished rice, which are sold in the local market now at $120,000 or $130,000, which is just sufficient to meet the expenses. However, the situation actually is not even as good as this because the farmer must pay farm tax in kind which amounts to 0.54 picul of rice per mow of land. The farmer thus receives only 1.45 piculs of rice, which can net him only $95,000 or $100,000, a loss of $30,000!

## Cheap "Military Rice"

In addition, farmers in the interior are forced to feed the soldiers stationed in their respective areas and to sell rice at the cheap official price to the army as "military rice." Under this situation, it is very difficult to entertain an optimistic outlook if "civil war is not stopped."

With the low salaries paid to the government officials and with the cost of living remaining high—the figures stood at 368,327.87 for the employees and 449,420.28 for workers in July— dishonest practices are reported daily in the press. That efforts are being made by high government officials to check such practice can be seen from the decision of the Central Government to send a special mission to check the taking over of enemy property, but more must be done by the authorities if this practice is to be brought to an end. Athough many "scandals" and much "squeeze" have been discovered and responsible people detained for trial, not one official yet has been sentenced or paid the capital punishment of death as provided by law. On the contrary, in many cases, such officials were released or sentenced for one to three years' imprisonment. In one particular case, the sentence so aroused the general opposition of the people the Generalissimo had to issue instructions for a second trial. However, the sentence at the second trial again has proved unsatisfactory to the general public. Thus, it would seem that there are hindrances in the enforcement of law.

## Many Firms Closing

With business conditions not good among the importers and exporters, nor among wholesalers and retailers, nor among industrial establishments, nor among speculative firms, well-informed circles anticipate a large scale closing down of both industrial and commercial firms in the near future. Already, one can see columns and columns of advertisements in the local Chinese press offering to "sell" houses or offices, something unknown one or two months ago.

Many people apparently hope to receive five to 10 gold bars as "key money" while they still can get them and leave Shanghai for their "native place" because business is poor. The ranks of the unemployed will be increased as already the government offices engaged in the taking over of enemy property as well as CNRRA are reported to have decided to cut down their staffs.

## Exchange Ruling Factor

Factors which affected the local market during the week under review included:

1) The new ruling of the Central Bank regarding foreign currencies,

which caused considerable confusion in the market and pushed up the American dollar quotation for a short time.

2) The sale of gold by the Mexican Government at the price of US$40 per ounce of gold to Hongkong banks greatly depressed the local gold market, causing many people to sell gold to buy American bank notes.

3) The report of re-establishment of price control in America has dispelled the general belief that commodity prices in China will be increased, causing a decline in quotations for yarn and other goods.

### Stocks, Shares Quiet

Little business was done in the stock and share market, which was reported to be dominated by the bureaucratic capitalists. Quotations for peanut oil increased greatly as the China Vegetable Oil Company has found it difficult to supply large stocks to the local market. The Central Bank of China during the week sold 603 gold bars calling in $1,200,000,000 at the following prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 22 | ..... | 63 at | $1,960,000 |
| 23 | ..... | 133 at | $1,970,000 |
| 24 | ..... | 50 at | $1,962,500 |
| 25 | ..... | 131 at | $1,942,500 |
| 26 | ..... | 111 at | $1,927,500 |
| 27 | ..... | 115 at | $1,890,000 |

The following list gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities:

| | July 20 | July 27 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold bars | $1,978,000 | $1,930,000 |
| US$ Notes | 2,560 | 2,540 |
| Bonds C | 880 | 770 |
| Wing On Textile | 665 | 670 |
| Ewo Cotton | 10,400 | 9,000 |
| Rice | 65,000 | 63,000 |
| Wheat flour | 12,850 | 12,400 |
| Peanut oil | 67,500 | 81,000 |
| 20's Twin Horse yarn | 1,415,000 | 1,315,000 |
| Raw silk | 2,600,000 | 2,350,000 |
| Artificial silk | 1,760,000 | 1,620,000 |
| Ruby Queen cigarettes | 12,700 | 12,150 |
| Koo Ban soap | 49,000 | 48,500 |
| My Dear matches | 670,000 | 695,000 |

## Northern Cotton Mills Face Difficulties

ALMOST 43 percent of the total number of spindles in Tsingtao are being operated by the China Textile Development Company, including the nine cotton mills with a total of 350,000 spindles and 7300 weaving machines taken over from the enemy. Not all the spindles and weaving machines are in operation in these nine mills, but the company expects to have them running by the end of September.

In Tientsin, 36 percent of all spindles and 40 percent of all weaving machines already are in operation while the rest are expected to be in operation by the end of October. The China Textile Development Company took over seven cotton mills with a total of 320,000 spindles and 8700 weaving machines.

# BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Hosiery firms were prominent among the purchasers of the first lot of Japanese silk which arrived in New York recently. This indicates a substantial demand for silk hosiery inspite of the fact that the first post-war silk stockings manufactured from government surplus-silk were priced so high in relation to nylons and rayons that they got a poor reception.

* * *

The first lot of rayon pulp produced in Japan since the end of the war followed the allocation of 2,250,000 pounds of pulp wood to the rayon industry in May. In addition mills received 2,500,000 pounds of pulp from stocks originally earmarked for the manufacture of explosives.

* * *

The Rural Electrification Administration has approved loans totaling US$2,349,000 to six cooperatives in six states for the construction of lines to serve more than 5000 farms and other rural establishments, and for the expansion of generating and refrigeration facilities, the U.S. Agriculture Department announces.

* * *

The discovery of what may eventually prove a powerful competitor to China's leading export—tung oil—was announced last week By Dr. T. G. Ling, noted oil expert in wartime China. The synthetic product, Garcia Nutan oil, was discovered by American scientists during the war.

* * *

Remittances from Overseas Chinese are increasing and are now estimated at around CNC$3,000,000,000 per month. During the five months from January the Bank of China handled CNC$17,000,000,000 in remittances from abroad.

* * *

Plans have been completed for the inauguration of the China-American Shipping Company, the Chinese side to be represented by the Min Sen Industrial Company. The new company has ordered three vessels from San Francisco to be brought to Shanghai in the near future. The firm plans a trans-Pacific service.

* * *

Some financial circles view the Shanghai financial situation as improved in the fact that only CNC$2,000,000,000 to CNC$3,000,000,000 worth of checks daily were returned uncashed from the Shanghai Clearing House recently. On June 29 the uncashed checks amounted to CNC$14,000,000,000.

* * *

A financial syndicate was organized last week for the purpose of granting loans to salt and wheat merchants, the Wen Hui Pao reported. An initial "salt" loan of CNC$21,200,000,000 was granted. In addition to the four government banks, 65 commercial banks are members of the syndicate. A "wheat" loan of CNC$20,000,000,000 will be extended soon.

* * *

Gold prices fell in Hongkong as the result of gold purchases by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation last week. The Bank bought 10,000 ounces at HK$280 per ounce, which comes to CNC$156,000 per ounce. The gold will be delivered within one month.

* * *

The Kwangtung Customs report that since the Japanese surrender American goods imported through Canton were valued at US$700,000,000. American goods smuggled in during the same period would amount to US$600,000,000, the Customs estimates. These figures together exceed the amount China is trying to borrow from the United States in the loan negotiations, the report pointed out.

* * *

In order to speed up the development of Kwangtung Province it has been suggested that Kwangchowwan be turned into a free port. This port will serve Szechuen, Kweichow and Kwangsi by a railway to be known as the Szechuen-Kwangtung Railway, which the Communications Ministry has decided to build.

* * *

Collection of land tax in kind is due to begin in Kwangtung Province as of August 1, according to the Canton authorities. The total collection is expected to reach 3,000,000 piculs while the surcharge will net 1,500,000 piculs. All the 4,500,000 piculs will go to the Government, the Sin Wan Pao reports.

* * *

The ceiling price for wood oil in New York has been raised to US$0.45 per pound, the Chien Yien Pao reports. This boost is expected to benefit the Chinese market, which has been dull recently.

* * *

Among the factories in Shanghai which closed down recently due to poor business are the Tze Chen Silk Weaving Mill and Yung Shen Knitting Mill. Paper mills and cement factories are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with foreign goods, the Wen Hui Pao reports.

* * *

Gold deposits were accepted by the Government during the whole period of the war in order to curb inflation and also to encourage the people's savings, the Wen Hui Pao notes. The authorities now have decided that depositors may draw on their savings in the near future. Withdrawals will be paid either in notes or gold, as desired.

* * *

More than 70,000 bags of Indo-Chinese rice are due here in the near future. This rice will be distributed for sale in the rice shops at CNC$46,000 per picul.

* * *

The Ministry of Finance has decided to extend an additional loan of CNC$4,000,000,000 to insurance companies. The Central Trust is to handle the loan, which when required. The Director of the Direct Tax Bureau has agreed to reconsider the question of stamp tax which will be issued by the National Treasury the insurance companies now pay, as being too high in some cases.

* * *

The City Government announced that the Workers' General High Cost of Living Index for July, 1946 was calculated at 449,420,28; the Food Index at 490,877.22 and Clothing Index at 600,508.00. At the same time the Staff General Index stood at 368,327.87.

* * *

The Ministry of Social Affairs has invited 70 leading industrialists, labor leaders and economists to attend a meeting to discuss the revision of the Factory and Labor Laws, the Sin Wan Pao reported.

* * *

A concentration camp in the Northeast for political criminals accused of "dangerous political thoughts" has been set up, according to the Ta Kung Pao. A large scroll hanging in front of the concentration camp reads: "Repent of your past and be loyal to the Kuomintang and your country." The camp is under military control.

# NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

## Last Act

THE TRAGEDY OF EMPIRE *by Scott Nearing. Island Press. New York.* 1945. 168 *pp.* US$1.50 *Reviewed by U.S.*

We have here a new conception of history, in the words of the author: "The story of the West is the story of empire." The entire work is dedicated to prove that the building of empires does not pay, in the end.

Nearing takes two empires: the Roman and the British, and draws a parallel in the building technique of the two. The reader, however, is left with the impression that the common denominator of empires is that empires are reached by a "long, steep and bloody path," and little else above that.

We have also a novel conception, in Western political writing, of empire. The British Empire within which destructive forces are already taking the upper hand and the new and lusty American Empire superseding it. The latter, however, takes on a new form, little resembling the British in aspect of conquest, political and military subjugation of territories.

The why for the past, present and future empires Scott Nearing sees in the existing systems of private property in land and production. The author says that the ruling class in every country expands its production and a scramble ensues for an ever greater portion of the world's markets. The result is war. Empire building only pays, he declares, as long as there is plenty of accessible plunder.

The expanding economic strength of the United States has been the innate force of its imperialism. This tendency is supported heartily by its middle class, not consciously, for the middle class "has little awareness of class interests, and its one dominating motive is a material success expressed in convenience, comfort and the approval of neighbors."

The middle class though falling prey to words of peace and non-aggression can very easily be turned from peace to war work. Nearing explains that the same individuals who applauded Admiral Dewey's capture of Manila in 1898 and had been thrilled by the successful occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico were "anti-imperialists."

Urgent need to escape the recurring and corroding depression and the struggle for a larger share of the world markets led the United States "into the imperialist dogfight."

In this manner Nearing sees the United States taking the place of the decadent and disintegrating British Empire which like the Roman Empire is the victim of destructive forces that work within the growing organism until they take the upper hand and lead to its death.

The author draws a number of historical parallels, some of them successful. Among the others is the one that makes him say: "Empire building transplants the landman from a rural to a city environment," while the break up of empire leads to the "ruination of the sophisticated urban life, which yields to cruder, less processed and refined life of the forest and farm." Men regain contacts with Mother Nature, thus undergoing a cleansing process.

If this was true for Rome, will this pastoral materialize after the disintegration of the British Empire? One doubts whether history will take a step forward only to take two backwards.

Altogether, Nearing's generalizations in placing the empire building scheme as the essence of world development veils the actual process going on in the world: mankind's struggle for emancipation. Empires are only incidental forms that occur in the process.

In the concluding chapter the author draws a parallel between the U.S. in 1789 and the world today. The similarities he sees in the various groups with divergent interests which contrived in 1789 to form one country with a federal government. Conclusion: the world today needs a world federal government. The author forgets his own thesis that powerful minorities spurred on by profit-power interests create empires, and care little for world federations.

A fine realistic analysis of historical development from Roman times to our days the author crowns with a utopian anti-climax: a world federation with a world government.

## Man's Struggle

RICKSHAW BOY *by Lau Shaw. Translated by Evan King. Published by Reynal & Hitchcock, New York,* 1945, 315 *pp. Reviewed by Alfred Lee.*

A genuine relief from the glut of books on China having to do with war, politics and personalities, Rickshaw Boy is the simply told story of Happy Boy, a country lad whose life between the shafts leads him to adopt Peking as his home. Lau Shaw unquestionably has written a best seller, a second edition copy of which has reached us through the kindness of a comparatively recent arrival from the United States.

Frankly, it is surprising how fascinating and gripping the tale of Happy Boy, whom we may regard as the typical ricksha runner dramatized by a writer of depth and quality, will be found by the reader, whether a foreigner long resident in China or a newcomer. To this reviewer, an old-timer here, Rickshaw Boy was a great pleasure.

A strong young puller whose ambition was to become the sole owner of a single vehicle which he could ply for hire on the streets or rent on a monthly basis to a single master, Happy Boy, by dint of hard work and bitter self-denial, achieves that goal. His pride, a gleaming, spotlessly-clean ricksha, was acquired by a severe apprenticeship of weeks of swollen ankles and a thousand days during which he saved 10 cents a day, even if that meant skimping on the food so necessary to his health and strength.

Hollywood might end the story there, but Lau Shaw goes on to ring in the curse of civil strife and the dire things to which they brought luckless Happy Boy. A two-dollar fare to Tsinghua College, a windfall he just couldn't resist despite inner warnings to stay within Peking's walls, topples the youth's world. Soldiers seize his ricksha and impress him. That is only the beginning of his woes although he soon escapes the militarists' clutches and returns to Peking.

Next the luckless coolie finds himself in the clutches of the secret police. A lieutenant robs him of his savings and puts his master, a democratic school teacher, to flight. Thus, in simple language, are detailed two of China's present day blights—the uncontrolled military and the all-powerful secret service—and their stifling of democracy as well as those who expound its principles.

Coupled with all these misfortunes, poor Happy Boy gets entangled with a shrew who tricks him into marriage. It is not until her death that he finds himself free again, free to seek happiness with the simple village maiden of whom he long had dreamed and whom he rescues from sordid surroundings because he comes to the realization that life without her would be utterly meaningless.

Rickshaw Boy is a beautiful piece of writing and Lau Shaw, teamed with his able translator, will be heard from again, it is safe to predict.

## Survey

THE LATIN AMERICAN FRONT *by Joseph F. Privitera. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee,* 1946. *Reviewed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

If you are looking for a quick survey of present-day Latin America, this book, by a former professor at St. Louis University, should do the trick. It stresses Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Puerto Rico, and trade and general relations with Latin America. Of especial interest is the author's idea that our neighbors to the south may become protestants unless Catholics in this country are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel to keep them within the Catholic church.

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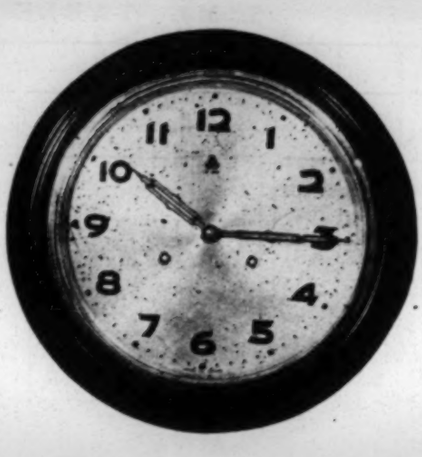

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| 3.34 | 7.54 | 8.41 | 10.47 | 12.58 | 19.51 | 23.32 | 0.11 | A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D | 10.53 | 14.45 | 14.05 | 17 18 | 20.51 | 2.10 | 3 39 | 4.30 |
| 3.44 | 8.02 | 8.48 | 10.55 | 13.06 | 20.06 | 23.3. | 0.18 | D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A | 10.45 | 14.37 | 13.57 | 17.11 | 20.43 | 1.50 | 3.32 | 4.23 |
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| 4.59 | 9.20 | 9.42 | 11.50 | 14.09 | 21.31 | 0.42 | 1.17 | D 無錫 WUSIH A | 8.46 | 13.22 | 13.03 | 16.11 | 19.48 | 23.57 | 2.32 | 3.24 |
| 6.07 | 10.56 | 10.31 | 12.47 | 15.08 | 22.43 | 1.40 | 2.18 | A 常州 CHANGCHOW D | 7.38 | 11.45 | 12.13 | 15.10 | 19.01 | 22.45 | 1.42 | 2 35 |
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| 7.57 | 12.38 | | 13.53 | 16 20 | 1.00 | 2.59 | 3.36 | D 丹陽 TANYANG A | 6.02 | 10.00 | 11.03 | 13.42 | | 20.44 | 23.59 | 0.58 |
| 8.48 | 13.35 | 12.08 | 14.30 | 17.04 | 1.57 | 3.45 | 4.21 | A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D | 5.11 | 9.09 | 10 27 | 12 56 | 17.18 | 19 46 | 23.06 | 0.05 |
| 9.11 | 13.42 | 12.15 | 14.38 | 17.13 | 2.10 | 3.53 | 4.28 | D 西站 WEST A | 5.04 | 8.59 | 10.20 | 12.49 | 17.11 | 19 33 | 22.56 | 23.56 |
| 11.30 | 15.40 | 13.35 | 16.10 | 18.45 | 4.35 | 5.30 | 6.00 | A 南京 NANKING D | 2.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.0( | 15.50 | 17.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 |

## FARE LIST

| STATIONS 站名 | Kilo. | I Class Ordinary | I Class Express | II Class Ordinary | II Class Express | III Class Ordinary | III Class Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI 上海 | | | | | | | |
| KUNSHAN 崑山 | 52 | 2,800. | 3,800. | 1,400. | 1,900. | 700. | 1,000. |
| SOOCHOW 蘇州 | 87 | 4,400. | 5,400. | 2,200. | 2,700. | 1,100. | 1,400. |
| WUSIH 無錫 | 129 | 6,400. | 7,700. | 3,200. | 3,900. | 1,600. | 2,000. |
| CHANGCHOW 常州 | 168 | 8,400. | 10,100. | 4,200. | 5,100. | 2,100. | 2,600. |
| TANYANG 丹陽 | 213 | 10,400. | 12,500. | 5,200. | 6,300. | 2,6 0. | 3,200. |
| CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站 | 243 | 11,600. | 14,000. | 5,800. | 7,000. | 2,900. | 3,500. |
| NANKING 南京 | 312 | 14,800. | 17,800. | 7,400. | 8,90'. | 3,700. | 4,500. |

# 滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

| 23 | 21 | 61 | 67 | 41 | 25 | 車次 TRAIN NO. | 42 | 24 | 68 | 26 | 22 | 62 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2,3 Exp. | West Lake Excur. | 2,3,4 Class | 4th Mixed | 2,3 Class | 1,2,3 Exp. | 站名 STATIONS | 2,3 Class | 1,2,3 Exp. | 4th Mixed | 1,2 3 Exp. | West Lake Exc. | 2,3,4 Class |
| 6.45 | 7.50 | 8.10 | | 14.50 | 16.40 | D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A | 13.05 | 13.30 | | 18.00 | 20.00 | 22.35 |
| 7.04 | 8.06 | 8.36 | 9.36 | 15.15 | 16.59 | D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D | 12.47 | 13.14 | 16.55 | 17.45 | 19.46 | 22.16 |
| 7.47 | | 9.38 | 11.12 | 16.17 | 17.51 | A 松江 SUNGKIANG D | 11.42 | 12.28 | 15.31 | 16.58 | | 21.12 |
| 7.52 | | 9.43 | 11.45 | 16.22 | 17.56 | D 松江 SUNGKIANG A | 11.37 | 12.23 | 15.21 | 16.53 | | 21.07 |
| 9.00 | 9.50 | 11.14 | 13.53 | 17.53 | 19.20 | A 嘉興 KASHING D | 10.06 | 11.16 | 13.20 | 15.45 | 18.01 | 19.37 |
| 9.10 | 9.58 | 11.23 | 14.08 | 18.03 | 19.30 | D 嘉興 KASHING A | 9.56 | 11.03 | 12.58 | 15.35 | 17.51 | 19.27 |
| 9.45 | | 12.06 | 15.05 | 18.48 | 20.04 | D 峽石 YEHZAH D | 9.10 | 10.30 | 12.08 | 15.03 | | 18.46 |
| 10.16 | | 12.51 | 16.04 | 19.33 | 20 35 | A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D | 8.22 | 9.43 | 11 02 | 14.29 | | 17.57 |
| 10.21 | | 12.56 | 16.20 | 19.38 | 20.40 | D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A | 8.17 | 9.38 | 10.52 | 14.24 | | 17.52 |
| 11.25 | 11.45 | 14.10 | 18.25 | 20.50 | 21.35 | A 杭州 HANGCHOW D | 7.05 | 8.40 | 9.00 | 13.30 | 16.05 | 16.40 |

## FARE LIST

| STATIONS 站名 | Kilo. | I Class Ordinary | I Class Express | II Class Ordinary | II Class Express | III Class Ordinary | III Class Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI 上海 | | | | | | | |
| SUNGKIANG 松江 | 45 | 2,400. | 3,400. | 1,200. | 1,700. | 600. | 900. |
| KASHING 嘉興 | 99 | 4,800. | 5,800. | 2,400. | 2,900. | 1,200. | 1,500. |
| YEHZAH 峽石 | 126 | 6,400. | 7,700. | 3,200. | 3,900. | 1,600. | 2,000. |
| CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮 | 151 | 7,600. | 9,200. | 3,800. | 4,600. | 1,900. | 2,300. |
| HANGCHOW 杭州 | 190 | 9,200. | 11,100. | 4,600. | 5,600. | 2,300. | 2,800. |

**京滬區鉄路管理局**

**NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION**

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